



Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

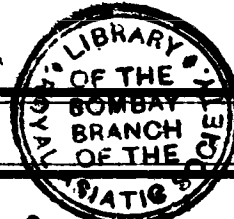
FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

Regd. No. B. 1063

Use For Daily Bath
"BULL" BRAND
KHUS-RAJ
SOAP
TOILET & MEDICINAL
Agents: L. UTTAMCHAND & Co.
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

VOL. XXV NO. 138

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1937



PRICE: ONE ANNA

Workers Demand Death For Army Chiefs

Bang Door Against Offices: Organise For Action BATTLE ROYAL IN C. P. CONFERENCE

Thoughtless Programme Of Puppet Ministry Comes In For Strong Attack

PIPARIYA, (C. P.), June 11.
The programme of the C. P. Ministry came in for severe criticism at Mahakoshal (C. P. Hindi) Conference which commenced here yesterday night at 8-30 under the presidency of Durga Shankar Mehta, Congress M.L.A., and concluded after 2 o'clock this morning.
A resolution was unanimously adopted expressing that Governors could have given assurances demanded by Congress. By refusing to do so Government had established that they did not want to make any concessions to India.
The conference expressed the opinion that no more liberal interpretation should be put on the Delhi resolution. It deprecated the appointment of "Interim" Ministers and the Governors' refusal to summon legislatures. The C. P. Programme was described as incomplete and thoughtless.

HARIJANS, KISANS AND YOUTHS LINE UP WITH CONGRESS

An amendment to the resolution moved by Shambhu Dayal Misra and seconded by Seth Govinddas (both members of the Central Assembly) recommending the A. I. C. C. that the door should be closed against acceptance of office by Congress and that activities of Congress should be directed to organisation of masses with a view to launching Satyagraha movement in the near future was the subject of a full dress debate lasting three hours in which eight speakers participated. The amendment was lost by a narrow majority.

In his presidential address delivered earlier, Mr. Durga Shankar Mehta traced the recent events from Congress point of view and adversely commented on the formation of the Ministry by Mr. Raghavendra Rao.

CONGRESS HOUSE AND CONGRESS BULLETIN

Eight more resolutions were passed. One of them proposed that a conference should be held yearly and recommended to the Provincial Congress Committee and the A.I.C.C. that the President of the Conference should automatically become the President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee.

Other proposals included the formation of Congress Committees in villages, appointment of a Committee to establish mass contact, especially with the Muslims, establishment of a Congress Fund to start a Congress Bulletin and Volunteer Corps and to build a Congress House.

The Conference urged the release of the political prisoners, condemned the action of the Bhopal Government for having prevented the Bhopal subjects from participating in the Harijan Conference.

Harijans' Rights

Three other conferences were held earlier in the same place. The first of them, namely, a Harijan Conference, met on the evening of June 9 under the presidency of Beohar Rajendra Singh who congratulated the Congress in its Harijan campaign. A resolution was adopted appealing to caste Hindus to concede human rights to them. The Conference urged local bodies to afford facilities for the education of the depressed classes children and to advance loans to the depressed class at low rates of interest.

Another resolution thanked the Government for the

STEEL WORKERS GO ON STRIKE

15,000 Workers In Bethlehem Corporation

JOHNSTOWN, (Pennsylvania), June 11.

Opening the attack against the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the Steel-workers' organising Committee has called a strike for to-night in the Company's Cambria Mill, which employs 15,000 men.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

LONDON, June 11.
At the eighteenth meeting of the Imperial Conference at which Mr. Chamberlain presided, Sir Archdale Parkhill presented the report of the committee on Civil Air Communications which was approved.

Mr. Walter Nash, Chairman of the Committee on shipping submitted the report which was also approved and the Conference adjourned till next Monday morning.—Reuter's Special.

MISS EARHART IN FRENCH WEST AFRICA

LONDON, June 11.
Miss Earhart arrived at Port Lamy in French West Africa at 12-55 (G.M.T.)—Reuter.

Temple Entry proclamation and condemned Cochran for its attitude to that proclamation.

Kisans' Demand

Protracted discussion on a resolution proposing the abolition of Malguzari system in view of the miserable condition of the peasants was a notable feature of the Kisans Conference held late at night on June 9. Mr. Nirajansingh Sharma presiding. The resolution which was opposed by Malguzar Congressmen was ultimately adopted.

Youths Forge Ahead

The Mahakoshal Youths Conference which preceded the Political Conference yesterday proposed the formation of a Students Contact Committee to arouse political consciousness among students, and the organisation of a Youth League for the achievement of India's political objective. The Conference deprecated the action of educational authorities in restricting the political activities of students.—A. P.

POONA'S FIRST STEADY SHOWER

POONA, June 12.
At 11-30 to-night Poona's first shower of rain set in. The rain fell steadily and by two o'clock this morning had shown no sign of abatement.—A. P.

SPANISH REBEL CLAIM

Govt Forces Driven Back
With Heavy Casualties

PARIS, June 11.
The Spanish Government troops suffered 500 casualties, including a large number killed, during an attack by the International Brigade on Utranda in Guadalajara sector, according to a message from the insurgent headquarters at Sigüenza.

It is stated that the object of the attack was to cut the Aragon Road and isolate a number of insurgent outposts, but the Government troops were compelled to withdraw before the insurgent artillery after charging thrice.—Reuter.

CONTROL OF SPANISH WATERS

Search For Fresh Formula
At Meeting Of
Ambassadors

LONDON, June 11.
No communiqué has been issued following the meeting of Mr. Eden and the Ambassadors of France, Germany and Italy but it is understood that considerable progress has been made regarding the formula for the resumption of the control of Spanish waters.

It is hoped the discussions will conclude to-morrow.—Reuter.

Military H. Q. And Barracks Destroyed

VALENCIA, June 11.
In a recent Government air raid, Palma Walls Military Headquarters and the entire barracks of St. James were destroyed, states a Government Communiqué. A military garage containing over 50 lorries was wrecked. In the same raid an insurgent cruiser the "Balears", was disabled and had as a result to be sent to Cadix for repairs and discharge of the wounded.—Reuter's Special.

THUNGABHADRA PROJECT

Question Will Be Left To
India Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.) June 11.
It is learnt that Hyderabad is in favour of entrusting the long pending Thungabhadra Project question to the Government of India not only in the interest of Hyderabad State but of the remaining shareholders.
In this connection correspondence. It is said is in progress between Madras and Hyderabad Governments. However, it is stated the Madras Government is now disposed to agree to Hyderabad constructing a diversion canal, as reciprocity to the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal.

Fascist Red Sea Blockade?
Page 7

INDO-BURMAN 'ENTENTE'

Move For Mutual Co-operation
In Agricultural And
Animal Husbandry

SIMLA, June 11.
In order to maintain a scientific and technical 'liaison' in future the Government of India have extended a cordial invitation to the Government of Burma which the latter have accepted with a view to securing that mutual consultation and co-operation in matters relating to agriculture and animal husbandry which are desirable between the two countries with so many economic interests in common.

The corresponding departments of both countries have developed on precisely similar lines in the last 30 years and it would be clearly to mutual advantage that both should continue those close relationships.

Burma would send representatives as visitors to all the meetings of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and its constituent committees and have also extended reciprocal facilities for Indian representatives as visitors at the meetings of any parallel consultative bodies in Burma.—A. P.

ARAKANES WELCOME TO JAWAHARLAL

Seven Addresses Presented
At Akyab

AKYAB, June 11.
An enthusiastic reception by the Arakanese Burmans and Indians was accorded to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he arrived here last evening 'en route' to Calcutta via Chittagong.

Seven addresses were presented to him replying to which the Pandit dwelt on the evils of imperialism and the necessity of mass solidarity.—A. P.

NEW PORTFOLIO OF EMPLOYMENT

Bihar Revenue Minister's
Additional Responsibility

RANCHI, June 11.
In order to tackle the problem of unemployment in Bihar, it is understood a new portfolio of employment has been created by the Council of Ministers which will be in charge of the Revenue and Development Minister who will be henceforth called Minister of Revenue, Development and Employment.—A. P.

TELEGRAPHIC TRAFFIC HELD UP

Sequel To Cyclonic
Weather In N.
India

SIMLA, June 11.
Due to the recent cyclone which passed over North India there has been considerable interruption of telegraph traffic.

The telegraph lines between Simla and Delhi were seriously interrupted the whole of yesterday with the result that the whole ordinary traffic was held up and only urgent messages could be despatched.

No-Confidence In C. P. Puppet Ministry 72 MEMBERS DENOUNCE GOVERNOR'S ACTION

Congress Party Leader Demands Meeting Of Legislature

NAGPUR, June 11.
Dr. N. R. Khare, leader of the Congress Party in the C. P. and Berar Provincial Assembly forwarded to-day to the Secretary of the Governor for the perusal of His Excellency a resolution of no-confidence in the present "Interim" ministry.

The resolution is signed by 72 Members of the Assembly including four non-Congress members. The Congress Party in the new Legislative Assembly commands a clear majority of 70 members, the total strength of the House being 112.

Dr. Khare in his communication hopes: "This resolution will dispel any delusion about the support behind this Ministry" and expects that in all fairness a session of the Assembly will be called soon to enable the members to give formal expression to their vote."

The four non-Congress signatories are three Muslims and one Independent.—A. P.

TEXT OF LETTER

The following is the text of the declaration:—"We, the undersigned members of the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly, do hereby repudiate and denounce the so-called council of Ministers constituted by His Excellency the Governor of C. P. and Berar in open and deliberate violation of the fundamental basis of the Act and the Instructions of Instructions issued under the authority of Parliament and we hereby declare and notify to all concerned that the said Ministers, Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao and others, have no claim of confidence or qualification that entitles them to speak, act or advise in any matter in our name or on behalf of the province."

The signature of Messrs Amarasingh, Nalindas and Pasudas, and three Congress Members have not been obtained yet.—United Press.

VICTIMISATION IN FULL SWING

Jute Strike Committee
Secretary's Plea For
Inquiry Court

CALCUTTA, June 11.
A meeting of the Central Strike Committee of the Jute Workers' Union to-day is understood to have considered the question of implementing the terms of the settlement by Government of the last strike. The press was excluded from the meeting.

It is understood the Premier of Bengal informed the Strike Committee that Government were in correspondence with the Jute Mills Association regarding cases of intimidation and he would intimate the latter the result as soon as the reply of the Association was received.

GANDHIJI BACK AT SHEGAON

WARDHAGANJ, June 11.
Mahatma Gandhi with party returned from Tithal early this morning. He appeared hale and hearty, and walked straight to Shegaon.

VON NEURATH IN BUDAPEST

Nazi Bid To Befriend
Hungary: Important
Political Talks

BUDAPEST, June 11.
Baron von Neurath arrived by air from Sofia and was welcomed by notable persons at the gaily decorated aerodrome. He is remaining here until Monday and is having important discussions with the Premier, the Foreign Minister and other Hungarian leaders.

Hungary attaches great importance to his visit which, it is hoped, may result in reviving the former excellent relations of Germany and Hungary, between whom lately differences have increased owing to the sharp criticisms of the Hungarian minority policy in the German press.—Reuter.

Zanzibar 'S. O. S' To India

BOMBAY, June 11.
The Zanzibar Indian Association has sent the following cable to the "United Press":—"The first reading of the Clove Growers Amendment Bill is passed. The final reading is fixed for June 24. The situation is grave. India's silence is perturbing."—United Press

GESTURE OF APPEASEMENT

BRUSSELS, June 11.
The Senate approved by 80 votes to 63 the Amnesty Bill. The premier was warmly congratulated. He described the measure as a gesture of appeasement which was inspired by the good sense of the Flemish people who wished to draw a veil over some of the lamentable failings of twenty years ago.—Reuter's Special.

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

CALCUTTA, June 11.
About 150 men of the Nadia Jute Mills of Naihati, Barrackpore, who downed tools yesterday, rendering the mill idle, resumed work to-day.—A. P.

Moscow Treason Trial

ACCUSED PLEAD
GUILTY: BUT NO
EXECUTIVE
CLEMENCY

MOSCOW, June 11.
A mass meeting was held by the factories and shops throughout Russia demanding death sentences for the eight army leaders, who are now being tried before a Secret Tribunal of the Supreme Court on a charge of treason. Death sentence to all the eight is virtually certain, as the accused pleaded guilty. There is no appeal from the verdict of the Court and there is no possibility of Executive clemency.

It is believed in well-informed circles that the majority of the accused plotted an army 'coup' against the Government of M. Stalin.—Reuter.

SIR SORAB POCHKHANAWALA

What Eminent Doctors Say
About His Condition
That everything possible and in fact even more than what would have been possible in the course of treatment is being done in the case of Sir Sorab Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India Ltd., was the unanimous opinion expressed by some of the City's most eminent medical Surgeons and Physicians when they were invited in consultation by Dr. R. A. F. Cooper and Dr. Jai R. Patel, the two medical advisors and constant attendants on Sir Sorab from the commencement of his serious illness.

On Friday morning both Dr. Cooper and Dr. Patel were of the opinion that Sir Sorab's serious condition which hitherto was yielding to their treatment and rallying towards improvement showed signs which caused grave concern. They promptly invited seven of the most eminent doctors available in the city to their aid to contribute their quota to restore the fast-falling stamina of Sir Sorab which was discernible in the feeble response of his pulse.

The doctors in consultation were Dr. A. P. Bacha, Dr. Phiroze Aracha, Col. S. Vaidikar, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Dr. R. N. Cooper (Charak Clinic), Dr. R. B. Billimoria and Dr. S. J. Meher Homji. For over an hour the eminent doctors remained in consultation with the medical attendants and they subjected the patient to most thorough and careful examination and reviewed the case fully and exhaustively. They then unanimously declared, it is understood, that in their opinion everything possible and in fact more than what the case would have ordinarily demanded was being done in the treatment of the patient.

They recommended that the patient should be given more rest and opined that if the temperature of the room could be lowered there would be a favourable response in the temperature of the patient, as they held the view that the weather was a contributory factor to the alarming rise in the temperature of Sir Sorab.

The temperature of Sir Sorab was 105 degrees on Friday morning but towards the afternoon it had declined to 103.5.

STOP PRESS

FIRST SHOWER IN CITY

BOMBAY, 3-15 A.M. (Saturday).
After weeks of sultry weather Bombay experienced, relief when the City had the first shower of the year in the early hours of Saturday (to-day) morning.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

BUY-EXCHANGE-SELL

IN MODERN TIMES of haste and hustle, when quick lunches are a necessity in a businessman's walk of life, Classified Advertisements in tabloid form have become absolutely essential for a reader of daily and weekly Newspapers

DUE CONSIDERATION having been paid to this vital question and after a mature study of the economic conditions of life in India, we decided to offer our readers a better Classification of the Adlets than hitherto provided for.

CAREFUL ATTENTION has been paid to the daily requirements of our people and all the Sectional Headings are now conveniently arranged in an easy tabulated form to ensure quick reference. The attractive Headlines will appear in Numerical Order

AN EDUCATION in itself is the outcome if Readers make it a habit of going through our Tabulated Adlet Columns regularly and carefully. Many money making as well as money saving offers are to be found in addition to the offers of Comfort and Pleasure of Modern Life

WE INVITE READERS as well as Advertisers to help us with suggestions for improving this Section. Constructive criticism will be appreciated by the Management. Attention will be paid to suggestions for additions or alterations of the Headings

CHROTA CHROTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

FREE ADVERTISEMENTS of a few selected Applicants, who declare that they are Unemployed and Jobless, may be accepted by the Management till this offer is withdrawn provided the Applicants agree to the publication of their full name and address and to other rules.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Advertisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No. () The Bombay Chronicle" must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

REPLIES TO THE ADLETS should be addressed legibly as under, "Box No. () and so, The Adlet Department, The Bombay Chronicle, Red House, Corner of Parsee Bazar Street and Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes Box Numbers should be written both in figures and in words

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

24. MATRIMONIAL

Anglo-Indian Capitalist Seeks Alliance with young educated girl. With business connections preferred. Apply Box 8438, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted, as Teacher, an under-graduated with Hindi as Mother Tongue, strong in English and having experience of teaching. Applications should be sent before 14th June, directly to: Principal, Sheth A. P. High School, Santa Cruz. (5620)

Wanted an efficient, qualified and experienced Needle-work Instructor for full time work. Apply with copies of certificates, etc., before 14th June to: Principal, Sheth A. P. High School, Santa Cruz. (5621)

His Majesty's Birthday Concession: Typewriting Free for Short-hand Students. Join Shri Radhakund Institute, Khatawadi, between Majestic-Central Cinema. (5611)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—A fast hardworking Madras Typist Clerk (preferably knowing short-hand) to join immediately. Starting pay Rs. 25 during probation of three months; later increment dependent on satisfactory work. Apply with copies of testimonials to Huns Pictures, Kolhapur. (5626)

Wanted for a Motor Show Room, outside India, two Clerks with good experience of Salesmanship and knowledge of spare parts and accounts. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8506, "Bombay Chronicle."

Cent Percent Indian Life Office of standing and offering all that is best in Life Assurance, desires appointing Organisers according to its reorganisation scheme in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Maharashtra Hyderabad (Deccan) and Sind. Only those having extra ordinary influence locally, should apply immediately telling all about them in detail. Best prospects for successful parties. Apply to Box No. 5572 "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay. (5611)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Seagoing Motor Driver, otherwise Seagoing Steam Engine Driver with inland Motor Driver Certificate. Apply Box 8523, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a fully trained nurse with special experience in operation theatre work. Apply to Medical Officer, Calico Mills Hospital, Ahmedabad. (5629)

Wanted Experienced Typist or a Short-hand Typist, male or female, for a Solicitor's Office. Apply stating terms to Box No. 8525, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Manager for some branches to be opened in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 100 p.m. to start. Reply to: Eastern National Bank Ltd., (B), Post Box No. 10009 Calcutta. (5628)

Wanted English teacher on 90 and French teacher 70 for Catholic Schools (Bombay) and English, Maths and Geography teachers on 100. Urgently see Goldwyn, Low-Bow, Co., 31, Forbes Street, Bombay. (5627)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Short-hand Typist for Solicitor's firm. Experienced in the line preferred. Apply to Box No. 5637, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Fallonji Bapuji Zaiwalla, Post Bordi, Via Golvad, District Thana, Now Unemployed, seeks job as a Clerk, Salesman, Storekeeper or in any capacity in Commercial Firm. English, Marathi, Gujarati. A little knowledge of Engineering too. (59-50)

J. C. Bhoti, Second Class Science Graduate, Hansa Sheri, Kadi, G. B. S. Railway, Now Unemployed, seeks position as a worker in any office or will take up lectureship also. Further particulars by correspondence or in person by arrangement. (60-3)

Hiralal K. Sanghvi, Motiwalla Building, 45, Dhunjee Street, Bombay, 3, Now Unemployed for last two years. Last served in a Cinema as an Accountant (Indian Style). Knows Cinema Booking, etc., very well. Willing to take up a similar job. (61-40)

M. V. Karanjia, Kalapes Street, Nanpura, Surat, Now Unemployed for one year. Seeks employment as an assistant in some Wine or Provision Shop. Can also work as a Bill Collector or to do any work in connection with Cinema or Swadeshi cloth Shops. Is willing to serve anywhere in India. (62-24)

S. E. Patel, 1, Jamsetji Patel Street, Baram Street, Bombay, Now Unemployed, holds experience in Oilseeds, Spices, Hemp, etc., for 20 years, seeks employment as an assistant in these lines. References furnished at interviews. (63-35)

Applicants for the free Adlets for the Jobless should bear the fact in mind that as we are receiving a very large number of applications we cannot undertake to publish any Adlet on certain dates. The matter of acceptance or refusal is entirely left to the Managing Director. All Free Adlets under heading No. 56 will appear in full name and address of the Applicant. If anyone wishes to see such Adlets, please apply to the Managing Director, in the heading No. 43 on payment of the usual charges of one anna per word. The free Adlets for the Jobless will be taken either in the "Bombay Chronicle" or in the "Bombay Samachar" or in both these papers whenever there is space available. (108)

Dharmachandra Sharma, Kalkar's Building, Matunga Road, Ville Parle, Suburb of Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks any clerical work. Knows Cutting and Tailoring to a good extent. Quite familiar with Book-keeping, type-writing and general office routine. Lowest wages will be accepted if offered immediately. (64-42)

R. E. Nadgir, Anavathi, Shiroda District, Now Unemployed, seeks employment as a Teacher, Clerk, Secretary or for that matter any such job where intelligence is required. Has previous experience in teaching and in insurance work. Strong in Mathematics and Science and in spite of all this the salary expected is just Rs. 30. Will you kindly help? (65-33)

N. K. Annakar, J. Hasam Building, Room No. 15, Second floor, Opposite Lower Parel Bridge, Bombay, 13, Now Unemployed seeks, Secretarial work, Estate Management, Legal Adviser, Private Tutor, etc. (66-2)

Pundit Bhupatram Sharma, Rajaji Temple, Banganga, Walkeshwar, Bombay, who himself was conducting free classes for the Untouchables in Hindi and English is Now Unemployed and hence cannot continue such charitable work. Will any kind hearted gentleman come forward and give the Pundit some job so that he can re-open his classes for the Illiterate Untouchables? (67-42)

F. V. Eswar, C/o P. K. Nair, Jagatkishore Building, 1st floor, Near Banganga, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed, is willing to get any work on living wages. Has experience of typing for about one year. The first gentleman who engages him will get his blessing. (68-13)

Mahadeo Atmaram Thakur, Savley Building, Parandhare Baug, Poona, 2, Unemployed since April 1936 seeks a job as a Drawing Master. Can go anywhere in Bombay, Presidency. (69-45)

Davendranath Bhatt, Dombivli, Near Kalyan, Now Unemployed, seeks any job anywhere in India on any living wage. Dairy Farm experience. Knows Short-hand Typing and also general office work. (71-3)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

M. G. Raju, Governorpetta, Bezawada, An Engineer, Now Unemployed since five years seeks employment in India. (70-35)

Kaku M. Hiranandani, West Kacha W. B. Road, Hyderabad Sind, Now Unemployed, seeks any Medical Position as he is a qualified Doctor. Willing to go anywhere in India. (72-20)

Nataraj Thakur, The National Hindu Lodge, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks job in Insurance Firm, Office or School. Knows European and Indian Accounts, Typing, Correspondence, and general office routine. Good references. If permanent job is assured will take up apprenticeship also. (73-45)

K. L. Attia, No. A/25, Panalal Terraces, Grant Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks a job. (74-2)

E. P. Sankaran, 3rd floor, Tulsi Building, 60, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed for a year seeks job of an Artist. Can do hand-drawing, glass painting, etc. Will also work as a mechanic. Salary quite moderate. (75-40)

New applications will now be considered on receipt. No stamps should be enclosed with the applications for free Adlets under heading No. 56. Those applicants whose Adlets have not appeared so far may have asked for the free Adlets to appear under the free heading with a private box number. All such applications are being destroyed. If such applicants wish to have free Adlets for the jobless kindly send fresh applications with full name and address to appear in such Adlets as published to-day. We do not correspond on the subject of these free Adlets. (107)

62. TO BE LET

For Hindus—At Ghodhunder Road, Santa Cruz, "Laxmi Nivas" Bungalows. Each has three bed, one sitting and dining rooms with garage. Rent 75. Apply Mail or Phone 40288. (8524)

To be let—An old house with Office and residential rooms at 55, Bazargate Street, Fort, 8 stories, new building, rent Rs. 20 to 35, enquire Mehraj, 1st floor. (8522)

To be let—A large Block and Rooms with good accommodation of light and water at Porrett Terrace, Forjett Street, Tardeo and Tejpal Building at Tribhuvan Road (Lamington Road) see the Manager at the building 8 to 10 a.m. (8492)

Parsee Colony Dadar, Self-contained blocks of spacious 2 rooms, separate bath and lavatory with E.I. and fan fittings. Rents 28, 30, 31. For Hindus only Box 8437, "Bombay Chronicle."

74. TO LET (UPCOUNTRY)

Poona Season: Bungalows To Let and for Sale. Apply: Jaffer Jussuff, East Street, Poona. Telephone 687. (8391)

145. SCHOOLS (LOCAL)

Cambridge School Certificate and Higher Certificate serve as excellent qualifications for Matriculation students and undergraduates respectively. Apply for prospectus stating requirements S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), Principal, Bombay Tutorial College, Kavarana Building, Dhotibailao. (8490)

Admissions are now open for Cambridge December examination, the only examination open for old course students. Classes regularly started from 1st May. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 378, Lamington Road. (8465)

148. SCHOOLS (VOCATIONAL)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (8368)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Do you want to Learn Short-hand, Typewriting or Accountancy? Please inquire at Kalkadevi Short-hand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaladas Laldas. Success Guaranteed. Fees Moderate. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8463)

147. SCHOOLS (UPCOUNTRY)

Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts College, Ahmedabad.—The College will open on June 21st under the Principalship of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, B.A., (Cantab); Ph.D. (Cantab). It will be housed for the current academic year in the Law College Buildings newly constructed in the healthy locality of the Ellis Bridge Area. Hostel accommodation is provided in a nice and well ventilated bungalow situated very near the College. The college will run classes leading to the B.A. Pass and Honours degree examination of the Bombay University in English, Mathematics, History, Economics, Sanskrit, Gujarati, Logic and Philosophy and pass degrees examination in French Persian and Ardhamagadhi. Excellent staff with First Class University qualifications (both Indian and foreign). Provisions have been made to teach all the optional subjects in the First Year Arts Class. A number of scholarships and free-ships (both to the College and the Hostel) and Prospectus can be had from the college office in "Shantisadan" Building, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad, on remitting two anna stamps. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society. (5631)

Wanted—Matriculates for admission into the Overseer Class of The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by the U. P. Government. Applications for July session 1937 are being considered now. Apply for free Prospectus and admission form to the Principal. (5440)

Frema Medical College, Tungabhadra, opens 16th July. Course efficient, practical, not expensive. Matriculates admitted. Get Prospectus. Send 2 annas stamps. (8520)

151. MUSIC

Join, Prof. Deodhar's "School of Indian Music," for training in Singing, Sitar, Dhruba, Tabla, Violin, Mandolin, Harmonium. Inquiries at the School, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum, from 5 to 8 p.m. (8504)

152. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Machinery New and Secondhand, sold, purchased, exchanged. Prices moderate; Honest, expert advice given; Valuation made, 20 years experience, Dinshaw, 47 Apollo Street, Bombay. (8415)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Influential Agents of sound financial standing for Diesel Engines of well-known German and English make. Some Territories still open. Initial Orders necessary. Apply Box No. 5618, "Bombay Chronicle."

337. BUSINESS WANTED

Exporter & Importer Circulation World wide. Read by over 1,00,000. 12 lines advt. may bring fortunes. Barrels of mail every week. Post Box 159, Madras. (8473)

340. PARTNERSHIPS OFFERED

Wanted a partner in a profitable business, with Rs. 2,000 investment. Apply Box No. 5517, "Bombay Chronicle."

342. COMMERCIAL INSTITUTES

Alexandra College of Commerce—New Classes for Diploma Courses in Accountancy, Bank officers, Company Secretaries, General Commerce and Shorthand just started and enrolments still proceeding. York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (8521)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-Seventh Annual General Meeting of the participating POLICY HOLDERS' entitled to vote under Article 88 will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 45-47, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday the 26th June 1937 for the purpose of electing a Director and an Auditor.

(By order of the Board)
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

Bombay, 4th June, 1937.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twentieth ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 45-47, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday the 26th June 1937 to transact the following business:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year 1936.
- (2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend and Bonus.
- (3) To elect Directors in the place of Mr. Phiroze J. Billimoria and Mr. Rameshwar Das Birla who retire by rotation and are eligible for re-election.
- (4) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Maneklal Fremchand as a Director.
- (5) To elect an Auditor for the year 1937 and to fix his remuneration.
- (6) To fix the remuneration of auditors appointed by Policy holders.
- (7) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

(By order of the Board)
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

Bombay, 4th June, 1937.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 18th June 1937 to 3rd July 1937 both days inclusive.

*Such as have insured with profits for at least Rs. 2,000. The Dividend, if passed, will be paid in the Co.'s Office from 5th July 1937 between 11-30 a.m. and 4-0 p.m. on week days and 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Co. on 18th June 1937.

THE GAEKWAR OIL & CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in Baroda State).

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at SAYAJI GANJ, BARODA, on FRIDAY, the 25th June, 1937 at 11 a.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss account for the period ending 31st December 1936.
- (2) To elect Directors in place of Mr. Jyotendra L. Mehta and Mr. Hiralal M. Shah.
- (3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
- (4) To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th June, 1937, to 1st July 1937 (both days inclusive).

By order of Board,
N. PURSHOTAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
Baroda, 14th May, 1937 5614.

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.

RE-OPENS on 22nd June. It is recognised upto M.A. and M.Sc. teaching in all principal subjects. Very healthy climate. Cheap boarding. Accommodation in college and communal hostels available.

For full information get student's handbook by sending five annas stamps. For admission apply with remittance of Rs. 15.

BALKRISHNA, Principal.
5613.

NOTICE

LOST OR MISLAIN.

SHARES NO. 44085 & 86257/86261 of the Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. have been LOST or MISLAIN. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. at Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, failing which the Company will issue duplicates.

SHRINIWASDAS BALKRISHNA LAL, Shareholder.
5612.

Dated 12-6-1937.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED HEREBY that my brother Mr. Usman Kasam Barodawala who was doing business with me has severed his connection with me from 31-5-37. No person should deal with him in our name and inspite of this Notice if anybody does so it will be at his cost and risk.

Also, our man named Gani Umar who was in our employ has been relieved from 31-5-37 and hence nobody should deal with him in our name and inspite of this, if any person does so, it will be at his cost and risk.

UMARBHAI KASAM BARODAWALA.
Cumballa Hill, Bombay (8518).

THE INDIAN RADIO & CABLE COMMUNICATIONS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Radio House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 29th June, 1937, at 5-0 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:

- (1) To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1936.
- (2) To approve of the Directors' recommendation to carry an amount to Reserve Fund.
- (3) To approve of the Directors' recommendation to carry an amount to Dividend Equalisation Fund.
- (4) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
- (5) To elect a Director in place of Mr. Sultan Chinnoy who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
- (6) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 21st June 1937 to the 10th July 1937, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

F. M. CHINYOY & CO. LTD.,
Secretaries & Treasurers,
Bombay, 1st June, 1937.
N. B.—The dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the registered office of the Company on and after the 1st July 1937 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 31st June 1937 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that PIROJ-BAL, widow of Vinayakrao Ganpatrao Kothare, GANPAT VINAYAKRAO KOTHARE and MADHUSUDAN VINAYAKRAO have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand in or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay and to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort at 41, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fardari land or ground with the message tenement or dwelling house thereon situate and lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Old Sonapur Road in the Oart called or known by the name of Tadachi Wadi and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3568 and New Street No. 25 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 55 Bhulshwar Division, Laughton's Survey No. Part of 8141, Collector's New No. 987, containing by admeasurement 125.8/9 square yards (123 according to City Survey) or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Cursetji Nowroji on or towards the West by the Public passage of the said Oart on or towards the North by the house of Harischandras Madhavdas and on or towards the South by the house of Dagdog Sativa.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1937.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5638.

Public Notices.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Temporary Receipt No. 3162 dated 7-4-1930 for 20 ordinary shares Nos. 91710/91719 standing in the name of Shrinivasdas Balkisanlal Poddar, is lost or misplaced. Any claim in respect of this receipt should be notified to the above company within one month from the date hereof; otherwise a duplicate receipt will be issued to the above shareholder irrespective of any claim.

LALJI NARANJJI & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Dated 12-6-1937.
5514.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Notice of Extraordinary General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 7th day of July, 1937, at 4 p.m. for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at 31st December, 1936, and to decide as to the amount of Profits which has been realised upto that date.

2. To decide as to the proportion of the said Profits to be applied to the formation of a Reserve Fund.

3. To declare a Bonus to Shareholders and make provision for payment of a Dividend to Shareholders for the years 1937, 1938 and 1939.

4. To declare a Bonus to Policyholders.

5. To sanction the payment of an Interest Bonus on Policies becoming Claims by death or Maturity during the Triennium now current.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 24th June to Wednesday, 7th July, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. E. JONES,
Manager.
Bombay, 10th June, 1937.

N.B.—The Cash Bonus, if declared, will be payable on and after Thursday, the 8th July, 1937.
5632.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

LOSS OF THE MISSING TITLE DEEDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the title deeds relating to the property, situate at Parel Village Bombay, bearing New S. No. 1/88 and A/88 and cadastral Survey No. 378 of Parel Sewri Division, Municipal F. Ward No. 280 (1-2) and Street No. 28 A except the Deed of appointment of new Trustees dated the 22nd day of February, 1936, have been either LOST or MISPLACED and any person in possession of the said title deeds is hereby warned against dealing with the same and is requested to return the same to the undersigned. THE public is hereby warned that no person other than our clients the said Sundrabai widow of Nanabhai Raghunath Purav and Gajanan Nanabhai Purav and Ganpatrao Govindrao Patthare, who are the present Trustees of the Indenture of settlement, dated the 8th day of July, 1915, and the Indenture of Conveyance dated the 4th November, 1920, are the only persons who are entitled to deal with the said title deeds and the said property and that any dealing by any other person whomsoever with or in respect of the said title deed, or any of them or the said property or any part thereof is unauthorised, illegal and in-operative.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1937.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Attorneys for Bai Sundrabai, widow of Nanabhai Raghunath Purav, Gajanan Nanabhai Purav and Ganpatrao Govindrao Patthare.
5633.

Public Notices.

No. 354-1(5).
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

New Delhi, the 18th April, 1936.

TAKE NOTICE that it has been brought to the notice of the Governor-General-in-Council that continual default has been made by the Tarun Assurance Company, Limited, in complying with the requirements of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, in particular in the failure although frequently called upon to do so to deposit with the Controller of the Currency Government Securities as required by the provisions of the Act and that by reason of such defaults the penalties and liabilities prescribed in Section 34 of the Act appear to the Government of India to have been incurred by the Company and by the officers of the Company therein named.

The immediate remedy of such default is hereby demanded on behalf of the Governor-General-in-Council and the Company and you the Directors, the Managing Agents of the Company and all other officers of the Company are to take warning of the consequences of such defaults.

Dated, this Eighteenth day of April, 1936. T. A. STEWART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

To, THE TARUN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., Panjchkuva Road, Ahmedabad.

Messrs. MEHTA & COMPANY, Managing Agents,
The Tarun Assurance Company, Ltd.
Dr. MOTIBHAI D. PATEL, Director,
F.R.C.S., D.L.O. (London) Panchkuva Road, Ahmedabad.

DHANJIBHAI RATANJI RATHOD, Esq. —Do—
Dr. M. N. SURTI, M.B.B.S. —Do—
GOVINDBHAI M. PATEL, Esquire, —Do—
B.A. LL.B., Pleader and Landlord. —Do—
NATVERLAL G. SHAH, Esquire, —Do—
B.A., LL.B., Pleader. —Do—
JAYANTILAL MANEKALAL MEHTA, Esq. —Do—
5623.

No. 35-1(6).
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

New Delhi, the 17th April, 1936.

TAKE NOTICE that it has been brought to the notice of the Governor-General-in-Council that continual default has been made by the Prabhat Insurance Company, Limited, in complying with the requirements of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, in particular in the failure, although frequently called upon to do so to deposit with the Controller of the Currency Government Securities as required by the provisions of the Act and that by reason of such defaults the penalties and liabilities prescribed in Section 34 of the Act appear to the Government of India to have been incurred by the Company and by the officers of the Company therein named.

The immediate remedy of such default is hereby demanded on behalf of the Governor-General-in-Council and the Company and you, the Directors, the Secretaries and Managers of the Company and all other Officers of the Company are to take warning of the consequences of such defaults.

Dated, this 17th day of April, 1936. T. A. STEWART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

To, 1. THE PRABHAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

2. SYED MUNAVAR, Esquire,
B.A., M.L.C., J.P., Hony. Magistrate. Director of the Prabhat Insurance Company, Limited,
Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

3. B. S. TURKHUDD, Esquire, J.P., Hony. Magistrate. —Do—
4. R. G. PRADHAN, Esq., Retired Police Superintendent. —Do—
5. M. L. THOSAR, Esq., B.A. —Do—
6. Dr. H. B. KADRI. —Do—
7. B. L. THOSAR, Esq. —Do—
8. Messrs. PARAKRAM & CO., Secretaries and Managers of the Prabhat Insurance Co., Limited. —Do—
5625.

No. 353-1(5).
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Simla, the 20th June, 1936.

TAKE NOTICE that it has been brought to the notice of the Governor-General-in-Council that continual default has been made by the Central Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited, Bombay, in complying with the requirements of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, in particular in the failure, although frequently called upon to do so to deposit with the Controller of the Currency Government Securities as required by the provisions of the Act and to prepare the accounts and balance sheets as required by the Act and to deposit printed and signed copies thereof with Government and to cause to be prepared the reports on the affairs of the Society and that by reason of such defaults the penalties and liabilities prescribed in Section 34 of the Act appear to the Government of India to have been incurred by the Society and by the officers of the Society therein named.

The immediate remedy of such default is hereby demanded on behalf of the Governor-General-in-Council and the Society and you, the Directors, the Managing Agents and the Secretary of the Society and all other officers of the Society are to take warning of the consequences of such defaults.

Dated, this 20th day of June, 1936. T. A. STEWART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

To, 1. THE CENTRAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.,
Graham Building, Fort, Bombay.

2. SETH MOTILAL KANJI, B.A., LL. B., J.P. Director of the Central Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.,
Graham Building, Fort, Bombay.

3. NATVERLAL B. DESAI, Esq. —Do—
Solicitor. —Do—
4. CHHOTALAL RAMDAS SHROFF, Esq. —Do—
Landlord, (ex-M.L.C.). —Do—
5. VRAJLAL NARSILAL, Esq., B.A., LL. B. —Do—
Messrs. M. VRAJLAL & CO. Secretaries —Do—
7. R. P. CORREIA, Esq., B.A. Manager —Do—
5624.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of six buildings on Plots Nos. 596, 597 and 598 Dadar-Matunga Estate. Tender forms, specifications and schedule of Quantities can be had from the Office of Messrs. S. J. Narvekar and Co., Architects, Lalgar Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 and will be received by the undersigned not later than 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 21st June, 1937. A sum of Rs. 1,000 must accompany the tender as earnest money. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

SECRETARY.
The Akhil Baravarsahiya Narwari Agarwal Jaiya Kosh,
395, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 8516

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1554 of 1936

LALBHAI MANILAL SATIA Plaintiff

LAHMIDAS DWARKADAS & Another Defendants.
PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 6th August 1936, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the Premises on Sunday 20th June, 1937, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.)

ALL the two pieces of Government agricultural land and one piece of non-agricultural land forming one plot together with the buildings and structures thereon situate at Borivil in the Salsette Taluka Sub-district Bandra District Bombay Suburban and admeasuring in all on actual measurement about 1979-7/9 square yards and bearing Survey No. 106-Pot Hissa No. 3 and entry No. 425 Survey No. 106, Hissa No. 5 and entry No. 427-and-forming part of Survey No. 105, 106 and 107-marked No. 17.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DESAI and CO. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovesaid at No. 70 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1937 (Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner. 5630.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 976 of 1933.

CHHOTALAL RANCHHODDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkopar in the Suburban District of Bombay. Plaintiff.

Vs. KANMAL, son of Sardulsing of Ajmere, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant now residing at Jalpur. Defendant.

LET ALL parties concerned attend the sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court, Bombay, on Friday the 2nd day of July, 1937, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) on the hearing of an application on the part of the Plaintiff abovesaid for the following order:—

- (a) That the delay in filing the Decretal Order of Reference herein dated the 13th September 1933 with the Commissioner for taking accounts of this Hon'ble Court by the plaintiff be excused.
- (b) That the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court for Taking Accounts do take on file the said Decretal Order of Reference dated the 13th September 1933 and do proceed with the said Reference as mentioned therein.
- (c) That the costs of and incidental to this application and of this order be provided for.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1937.

This Summons was taken out by Messrs Dabholkar and Jesharam Attorneys for the Plaintiff. Mr. KRISHNARAM J. KAPADIA, for Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To, KANMAL, son of Sardulsing, The Defendant abovesaid. N.B.—Adavit of Chhotalal Ranchhoddas, the Plaintiff abovesaid, dated the 15th March 1937, a copy whereof is sent herewith, will be used in support of this Chamber Summons. (5634)

Public Notices.

NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE BOMBAY 8.

(RECOGNISED BY FOREIGN UNIVERSITY DENTAL COLLEGES). Fifth Annual Session Opens on MONDAY, June 21st, 1937.

FOUR YEARS' COURSE LEADING UP to the L.D.Sc. (Bombay) Diploma. Entrance Requirements:—Matriculation of any Indian University.

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5484

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GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AT BALI WALA GRAND THEATRE—BOMBAY

SATURDAY the 12th June at 3 p.m.

AMRITSIDHHI

SUNDAY the 13th June at 3 p.m.

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Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat. Sun. and holidays.

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STRUGGLE

Directed by EZRA MILI and starring JAHANARA BEGUM (Kajjan) AKHTAR NAWAZ, MOHAMED HUSSEIN, MEHEJABIN and others opens to-day at MINERVA

Daily at 5 and 7-30 p.m.

Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat. Sun. and holidays

BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES MOVEMENTS

Narayan Resolution In Corporation For Dissolution

The following resolution will be moved by Mr. K. F. Nariman at June Meeting of the Bombay Corporation:—

The Corporation is of opinion that as a protest against the insulting remarks made by Lord Baden-Powell, the Scout Master General, against Indians, the Bombay Municipal School Boy Scout and Girl Guides organisations be dissolved and the Corporation should have nothing to do with the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movement in the country in future.

That the School Committee be requested to give effect to the above resolution as early as possible and be further requested to take steps to set up instead a youth and volunteer organisation on patriotic and national lines.

Talpade's Resolution Before Municipal Corporation

Lord Baden-Powell's slander against India has been resented by all classes of Indians. The Chief Scout's outburst can be taken as the beginning of the end of the Boy Scout movement in India.

Several public bodies in India have strongly protested and several officials of the Scout Movement in India have refused to have anything more to do with the Movement.

The Dharwar Municipality has passed a resolution protesting against the slander and demanding an explanation from the Chief Scout. In the event of no explanation coming they would withdraw all their support to the Scout Movement.

Resolution Before Corporation

Now comes the news that the Bombay Municipal Corporation will take up the question. It was time it did so and the members of the Corporation, many of whom are high officials of the Scout Movement in the City, will have to prove that they were Indians first and anything else afterwards.

The question is being raised by Mr. M. N. Talpade who has sponsored the following resolution. When the Corporation meets next week, he might ask for priority for discussion of the resolution which forms the 16th item on the June Agenda.

The resolution runs as follows:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that as a mark of protest against the recent objectionable utterances of Lord Baden-Powell, on the character of the Indian people, the Boy Scout Movement be discontinued from the side activities of the Schools Committee."

Mr. Talpade has also given notice of another resolution which will be as a counterblast to the Municipal Scout movement. The resolution reads:

"That the Schools Committee be requested to draw up and submit to the Corporation a scheme for training children in the Municipal Schools in virtues of self-help and service."

The discussion and division on the above two resolutions, in the Corporation will give the electorate an idea of what sort of representatives they have sent to the Corporation.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE IN 'G' WARD

Congressman To Move Resolution At Committee Meeting

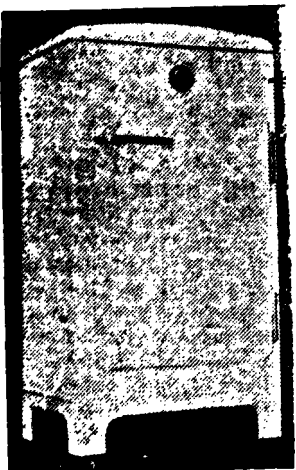
BOMBAY, Friday.

A move to hold a Political Conference of Congressmen in "G" Ward late in July is envisaged in a resolution proposed to be moved by Mr. R. S. Deshpande at the next meeting of the "G" Ward Congress Committee. The resolution states:

"This Committee resolved to hold a Conference of Congressmen in "G" Ward, by the end of July, with the following object:—

- (1) to bring members in closer touch with one another and create an increasing interest in Congress activity; (2) to review the activities since the last session of the Congress in the light of Patpur resolution; (3) to devise ways and means to increase mass contact and make the efforts to draw Muslims in the Congress; (4) to consider draft resolutions for the next session of the Congress; (5) to promote trade and economic organisation of the people and encourage Swadeshi; and (6) to organise Congress Committees in different sections of the Ward.

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Motilal Nehru
and
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- Sound Economic Management.

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Branch Secretary:—
Kermani Building,
Pheroshah Mehta Road,
BOMBAY.

Head Office,
Tropical Building,
Connaught Circus,
NEW DELHI.

1912----1937

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World Of Sport:

Home And Abroad

"Bill" Tilden's Troupe To Visit India Next Winter?

(BY LOOKER ON.)

A report from Calcutta states that a cable has been received by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association from Bill Tilden stating that he is willing to visit India, along with Henri Cochet and two other players next cold weather. The matter is now being considered by the Central Council of the A.I.L.T.A.

We do not yet know who the other two players will be. It is very unlikely that Vines and Perry would join the party, unless, of course, the offers from this end are sufficiently attractive. From the accounts we have been reading of their hauls in America and England, we can hardly expect the A.I.L.T.A. to guarantee anything approaching those robust figures.

WITHOUT PERRY AND VINES. Now the question is whether it would be worth our while inviting Tilden and Cochet and, perhaps, Stofen and Nusslin at a great expense to this country. From the exhibition point of view, it will certainly be a tremendous attraction. There are no players in the world who can outclass Tilden and Cochet in stroke production and Court Craft. They are the unrivalled geniuses of tennis; though they are long past their prime. Despite the brilliance of Vines and consistency of Perry, Tilden and Cochet still remain the unapproachable masters of the game. It will be a matter of surprise if tennis enthusiasts do not flock in their thousands in every part of the country to witness their superb exposition of the game.

IS IT PRUDENT? But there are several points we have to consider in connection with this visit. First and foremost is the question of expense. Is it expedient—is it prudent—to spend a large sum of money for the mere satisfaction of watching the mastery displays of these two geniuses? I think not, especially in the present bankrupt state of our country. It must be remembered also that the International Lawn Tennis Federation has strictly prohibited exhibition matches between professional players and amateurs. So our players will not be able to meet the visitors in the open, unless they follow the subterfuge recently adopted in France and Japan of which I have mentioned before in these columns.

PROS AND CONS. In comparison with expenses, it must be noted that if the German team consisting of Von Cramm and Henkel come to India next season, as they are expected to do, and for which negotiations are going on between the German L.T.A. and Calcutta South Club for some time, India will be taxed much less, as there will be no fees nor share of profits to pay to them. Besides the Germans being amateurs our players will be able to meet them whenever and wherever they liked. There is, however, a distinct advantage in favour of the professionals in that they may give lessons to our players in private, provided they agree to it, which the amateurs would not.

THE GREATER NEED. I need hardly point out, therefore, that both are expensive propositions in greater or lesser degrees and the benefits which our rising players may derive from either of them are not likely to be of a far-reaching character. So the money spent on it will not be sufficiently repaid to us. The urgent need of the hour is to send our promising players abroad for experience and training and not to invite outsiders to exhibit their skills, for our education or defeat our young hopefuls to our mortification. Every effort should,

ALL-INDIA FOOTBALL BODY

W. I. F. A. NOTES.

By the end of this month the newly reconstituted All-India body to control football will be in existence, with the Army Sports Control Board of India and the I.F.A. of Calcutta, as well of course as the W.I.F.A. of Bombay affiliated to it. All obstacles now appear to have been overcome; the task of re-moulding some of the rules of the All-India Football Association on which the All-India Football Federation is being established has almost been completed, and on June 23rd there is to be a meeting in Simla to ratify the decisions arrived at a few weeks ago when Brigadier Majendie was asked to arbitrate on the points over which the I.F.A. of Calcutta were fighting. At this Simla meeting all necessary for-

FIRST CLASS CRICKET FIXTURES

LONDON: June 11.
The following are the First Class Cricket Fixtures commencing tomorrow:—
Brentwood.—Essex v. Gloucestershire
Oval.—Surrey v. Glamorgan.
Horsham.—Sussex v. Derbyshire.
Birmingham.—Warwickshire v. Hampshire.
Kidderminster.—Worcestershire v. Northamptonshire.
Manchester.—Lancashire v. Somerset.
Tonbridge.—Kent v. Yorkshire.
Worksop.—Nottinghamshire v. Leicestershire.
Lord's.—Middlesex v. New Zealanders.
Cambridge.—Cambridge University v. Free Foresters.

any possible chance of provincial ill-feeling, it is more than possible that the first secretary will be an Army Officer, even as the first President of the A.I.F.A. is an Army representative, and not anyone connected with either the W.I.F.A. or the I.F.A.

Unless unexpected obstacles now arise, the first football controlling organisation fully representative of the whole of India, and to which all the important football associations are affiliated will very shortly be functioning, presaging a period during which soccer in India will not only be shorn of those petty squabbles which have hindered it in the past, but will also have a prestige and an organisation which will enable it to make rapid progress.

THOSE TRANSFERS.

Much unnecessary heat appears to have been engendered in Bombay over the action of the W.I.F.A. in granting the transfers of three players from Bombay City to the B. & C. I. Club. Actually, however, the situation is a simple one. At the beginning of the season the three players in question, who are employees of the B. & C. I. Railway, were again given permission by the Hon. Sec. of the Railway Club to play for Bombay City in the first division of the Harwood League, and so they were registered for that team for the current season. Recently, however, new sports clubs of the B. & C. I. Railway has thought that the Railway had a team of its own playing in the second division of the Harwood League, it was his duty to see that the strongest possible team was put in the field. So he promptly asked why these three players were playing for an "outside" team. So in the end, the B. & C. I. asked for their employees to be transferred from Bombay City back to their own club.

Now what could the W.I.F.A. do? Naturally, they were not to be guided by the changing minds of officials connected with individual clubs affiliated to the Association, although at the same time there was obviously no valid reason why the applications for transfer should be bluntly refused. So the W.I.F.A. did the obvious thing, namely, maintained the "status quo" as far as the Bombay City was concerned by retaining the registration of the players with that club for the current first division season, but granting the transfers to take effect from the last match of the first division of the Harwood League. There is now, therefore, nothing to prevent these players from participating in any of the Bombay City matches during the next few weeks except of course the instructions of their employers. The only point at issue now of course, is as to their future. The W.I.F.A. rules lay it down that if any player plays more than two games in the first division he is not eligible to participate in any match in the second division. Now the three Bombay City players concerned have already played once for the City this season, which means that if they turn out again they will not be eligible to play for the B. & C. I. team after July 21st, namely for the last three matches that the Railway have to play in the second division season.

The choice, therefore, lies entirely with the B. & C. I. who have asked for the transfer under such strange circumstances. If they feel that they are justified in using these players for only three matches at the end of the season, then they will naturally order them, as employees, not to play again for Bombay City. On the other hand, there now seems a possibility that, in the interests of Bombay football as a whole, a wider outlook will prevail, and that the men will, for this season at least, be granted permission to carry on with Bombay City.

But in any case, the W.I.F.A. are fully justified in discouraging any such mid-season transfers as these unless there are exceptional reasons to justify the applications.

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HOMOEOPATHY!

ELECTROPATHY!

AND

'ALL' PATHY'S!

agree on one common point that to keep healthy and fit the internal cleanliness is essential.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1937

PREPARE FOR DEADLOCK

It is satisfactory that not a single Congress leader regards Lord Zetland's speech on India as any approach to the Congress demand. The gist of that speech is that the Governors should not in the least waive their discretionary powers and that in the event of a conflict the Ministers are free to resign. The position was made quite clear by the Governor of Bihar in his address to some local bodies at Ranchi when he said: "I, or indeed, any Governor cannot surrender the powers given by the Act." But our Simla correspondent says that the local circles attach special importance to that portion of the Governor's speech wherein he says that the Ministers, on resigning in consequence of a disagreement, would be free to let the public know that their advice was rejected by the Governor. As this position is different from that under the 1919 Act which prevented the Ministers from stating publicly that they had been over-ruled by the Governor and explaining details of disagreement, the Simla circles perhaps think that the Bihar Governor's speech is a distinct move towards the Congress demand, reducing the difference between the Minister's voluntary resignation and a forced one. We do not think that the Minister's freedom to state to the public the obvious fact of their being over-ruled by the Governor in any way reduces the difference between a voluntary resignation and a virtual dismissal. There is a world of difference between the two, though non-Congressmen like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru may not see any. Lord Zetland himself realises the difference, else he would have gladly conciliated the Congress by conceding its demand.

Gandhiji's Warning

Gandhiji, whose last statement was almost a passionate appeal for an amicable settlement, is doubtless deeply cogitating over the summary rejection of his appeal, which he rightly described as having gone as far as the self-esteem of the Congress would permit. As he has himself said that the next move must come

from Government, he will not make any further overtures for a settlement till the Government show they deserve it. They will soon enough realise their position when the legislatures meet. Let parleys, director or indirect, stop till then. Meanwhile Gandhiji may well make further suggestions to Congress as to what it may do even from now, assuming what seems most likely, that the legislatures will, unless the Governors accept the Congress demand, compel them to suspend the Constitution. In this connection, we fervently hope that there is no cause whatsoever for the fear that Dr. Pattabhi Sittaramaya entertains about what he calls "a tragic note in the last paragraph of the interview (given by Gandhiji), which ought to raise an alarm in the country." The part of the interview referred to here is as follows: "Though he (Gandhiji) was ready to face oppression it was the last thing he desired. It would increase the existing bitterness and hatred between Britain and India. He himself would die in an effort to prevent the tragedy, but there must come a time when his effort would be fruitless."

What It Means

Commenting on the above Dr. Pattabhi says: "If Government are unbending, that point of time when his effort will have been fruitless is not remote. The effort having proved fruitless, the tragedy will set in. To prevent the tragedy, Gandhiji will die. How? It must be by a fast unto death. Nobody noticed Gandhiji's words when he declared at the Second Round Table Conference that he would resist the special electorate and confirmed the same by his famous speech on the Asad Mahan at Bombay on his return from England. Nobody seems to notice this declaration now in Gandhiji's interview." We hope Dr. Pattabhi's fears are groundless. It is true that, when Gandhiji says he would die in an effort to prevent the tragedy of hatred between India and Britain, he is not indulging in a mere figure of speech. He will be as good as his word. Let us still hope there will be no occasion for his self-immolation.

Forward Policy Fails

Sardar Aurangzeb Khan, a Frontier M.L.A., has issued a statement on the Forward Policy which makes interesting reading. Sardar Aurangzeb Khan is a lieutenant of that great friend of British Imperialism, Nawab Sir Abdul Qayyum Khan, the present Chief Minister of the Frontier Province. The interest of the statement lies, therefore, not so much in the proposed solution of the trouble as in the admission that Forward Policy has failed in spite of the enormous cost of ever-recurring expenditures. Sardar Aurangzeb Khan himself says of the present operations that "something like 35,000 troops are operating in the small area of Waziristan at a daily cost running into several lakhs for rations, ammunition, transport and allowances not to

speak of ordinary pay." Here is a condemnation from a friend of the British Government of a policy which means millions to protesting India who has no quarrel with the independent tribes and who knows that her own national interests have little to do with "civilising" and "roadmaking." As to the Sardar's suggestion, we do not think it will constitute any permanent solution of the trouble unless one fundamental right is conceded once and for all to the independent tribesmen, and that fundamental right is complete freedom to determine their own life and future. If that right is conceded peace can be established on the Frontier at infinitely less cost to poor India than she is being compelled to pay.

Typical Of His Class

Addressing the International Labour Conference at Geneva Sir H. P. Mody made a particularly interesting speech on behalf of Indian Employers. It is rather difficult to appreciate it except on the basis of the dominant quality of capitalism—self-interest. Unless Reuters' summary of his speech does Sir H. P. Mody a great injustice, the orator painted a quite correct and heart-rending picture of the plight of the Indian people, particularly the peasantry, steeped in debt and leading a miserable existence. But while he blessed protection, expressed his desire for more of it and even suggested that other countries should pursue the policy of "discriminating protection" the

musli's burning sympathy for India's poor stopped short at a description of their plight. No, this is not all. He wound up actually by opposing—on the grounds both of practicability and justice—"the wholesale application to India of the Conventions of the International Labour Conference." India is pitifully poor yes. But nothing must be done to make the lives of her workers a little less miserable. For that will involve a sacrifice on the part of capitalist! Sir H. P. Mody, does not appear to have said anything definite about the peasants. But we are quite certain that he would not dream of the only solution to their horrible plight. For, that will make the landlord suffer. Class interests stand

THE LAST OUTPOST OF HUMANITY

Analysis Of Spanish Situation

(BY "SPECTATOR")

Although the Basque Government has commuted the death sentence to which the two German aviators who had recently been captured in war and tried by military tribunal, have been condemned yielding either to the pressure of humanitarian appeals received from non-combatant quarters or to the undisguised intimidation of Nazi retaliation, the fact remains that the life or death of a couple of mercenary soldiers is intrinsically too insignificant to be even a little drop in the ocean of mass murder of unarmed civilians, women and children, destruction of whole cities and every conceivable act of violence that constitutes the essential programme of the civil war.

The Super-Hell

"War is hell"—the great technician of war who pronounced this philosophical 'mot' would no doubt have hesitated over the doubt of summing up the horrors of Guernica with such an academically mild term as hell; Guernica will always stand in the human memory as a symbol of some super-hell that is to-day sought to be planted on the European soil.

But what deserves unanimous condemnation is not an act or a series of acts of brutality that is all a part of the organised, greater brutality of war, of which a group of individuals, a whole army, or a side or a nation may be proved guilty but the entire tragedy that necessitates war.

Spent Heroism

When Mr. Stephen Spender, who recently visited the scenes of the civil war, deprecated the tendency of making heroes of the young men who died in action, he wanted to convey the reality of death stripped of its pindaric tinsel. Like his fellow poets and artists and the whole post-war generation, Spender expresses the remarkable analytical awareness of the meaninglessness of all conflict through which his epoch has grown into articulation. He has himself sung the heroism of the Austrian Social Democrats who died in defence of freedom in the February action in Vienna, while Berlin wavered in surrender. And here in Vienna all over again, multiplied thousand fold over the cold historic splendour of famous Spanish cities; it is too appalling for mere heroism.

A Spanish Attitude

What ought to impress us is not the heroism but the cold, gruesome butchery of war. Spender recalls the words with which the Spanish soldiers conveyed their message to Indians through Mulk Raj Anand. They hoped Indians would not have to go through all that they were going through—the sentiment is heroic in the classic sense of the term and speaks eloquently of the passionate, lofty proud Spanish soul that Goya's art so remarkably expresses.

That explains why the whole nation paid a homage to Durruti, the well-known anarchist leader who was shot through the spine by a treacherous bullet. That explains why anarchism as a philosophy of abstract justice, of truth as Raman Sender would describe it, takes such a strong root in the Spanish soil.

That the Spanish people will emerge victorious out of the civil war, is a foregone conclusion unless Franco and his supporters could prove the war indefinitely and rule the devastation of Spain with the masses of the Spanish race clean wiped out of the country.

Real Criminals

The situation of the Spanish civil war must be first clarified. It is essentially, apart from any other motives for power that may have contributed to its incidence, a war planned and carried out for raw materials without which the fascist nations involved in it cannot carry out their programme of armaments. Not mainly the fascist nations but the other European capitalist and imperialist powers are as vitally interested in this unholy crusade for the supply of oil and minerals, which the Republican Government would of course prefer to exploit in the interests of the country.

Profiteers' War

Democracy versus fascism is a minor issue in comparison with the one of raw materials with all that they mean for international finance and capitalism. Is not fascism itself a defensive organisation built up by Europe's and the earth's masters, the profiteers of the armament interests? It is these interests that are responsible for the brutalities of the Spanish civil war—not the dupes and victims who are mobilised to serve and prosecute their designs.

Utilisation Of Molasses

Its Need And Possibilities In India

By

K. M. PAREKH M.Sc.

II.

India lags behind the other sugar-producing countries, notably Java, Hawaii and Queensland regarding the amount of sugar-cane produced per acre of land under cultivation. The production of about 15 tons per acre compared to 50-55 tons in other cane-growing countries. The Indian peasant is proverbially poor and is unable to use artificial manures imported from foreign countries. It seems quite clear that if India has to stand foreign competition in 1946, when the tariff wall is likely to be removed, the cultivation of sugar-cane in India must be improved. How can the cultivation of sugar cane be improved? In this connection the following quotation from Prof. N. R. Dhar's presidential address to the Academy of Sciences, 1935, will suggest a very important solution.

"India being primarily an agricultural country, no other scientific contribution could be more valuable than that of solving the problem of the 'Conservation of the soil nitrogen and the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen,' on which mainly do the fertility and crop yield of a soil depend. This is even more true for India since the 'Royal Commission on Agriculture in India (1928)', reported that the Indian soils are mainly deficient in combined nitrogen, and the main problem in this country is chiefly that of nitrogen deficiency."

"We have, after a series of researches extending over several years, discovered an entirely new and at the same time economical method of 'Conservation of the soil nitrogen and fixation of atmospheric nitrogen' in the soil itself by the use of molasses, the chief by-product of the sugar industry, a product which at the present moment is simply allowed to go waste and cause a great deal of nuisance to the village of a sugar factory. Molasses and press cake, which is also a by-product of the sugar industry and is entirely wasted at present, have been successfully utilised for reclamation of alkaline lands. These reclaiming agents appear better than gypsum or powdered sulphur all over the world."

Plastic

Bakelite is made from phenol and formaldehyde, which last mentioned, somewhat expensive product, can easily be replaced by a carbohydrate, the most economical being sugar in different forms, as refined, rawa-run-off and even final molasses. After moulding the phenol-sucrose plastic is equal to, if not better than, any of this kind on the market. In the semi-industrial process the reaction is carried out in a mixing machine which is jacketed with containers of copper or glass. The product obtained consists of a black, brittle shiny, lustrous, but not porous, resin with a melting point of 100 to 110 degrees C. It is necessary to fix it with a filler as woodpulp, asbestos or mica. A hardening agent is also added and the product is thoroughly mixed at a certain temperature. From a mixer it goes to a ball mill where it is ground to a fine powder, which is used for moulding. Phenol-sucrose plastic is soluble in the ordinary plastic solvents, indicating its usefulness in the varnish and lacquer industry. Electrical properties are such that it can be used in the radio and electrical industry for the same purposes as other plastics. It is understood that a new plastic material can be produced for about four annas per lb., which is well under the current prices for standard plastics. It is possible that by carrying on the manufacture of this product in producing countries the cost may be lowered. If the claims for this new process and its products are overdrawn, it may offer an outlet for a large quantity of the surplus sugar and molasses that is now troubling the sugar producing countries. One of the enthusiastic boosters of this new material stated that the woman of the immediate future might look forward to being clothed

from head to foot in spun sugar polymerized by the Ford process, wearing shoes made of sugar leather with heels of sugar plastic; write with a sugar pen from a sugar mounted bag, which contains an unbreakable sugar mirror, sit in a sugar plastic chair and watch a picture projected by a sugar lens through a sugar photographic film. It might be added that a little package of sugar candy would help to round off the picture.

Use For Cement

And Mortar

Among the direct applications of sucrose the ancient use of sugar and molasses in lime-sand mortar are considered to be the most promising for a successful use of a large amount of sugar and molasses. Mortar possesses certain qualities of workability that are superior to cement mixtures or gypsum plaster, but it is lacking in strength. Lime mortar can retain many of its former uses if its strength can be increased. Experiments were carried out at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research using different amounts of sugar. The data obtained, however, point definitely to an increase of about 60 per cent in tensile strength with the addition of sugar amounting to 6 per cent of the quicklime. On the basis of the experiments completed, the addition of 6 lbs. of sugar per 100 lbs. of quicklime, or 4-5 lbs. per 100 lbs. of hydrated lime is recommended for use. The lime must be slaked and cool before the sugar is added.

J. A. Sweeney in Hawaii has carried out experiments on the value of sugar in increasing the strength of lime mortar. They found 6 per cent of sugar to increase the compressive strength by 165 per cent, as compared with 60 per cent found by Cox and Metcalf of the Mellon Institute. Molasses was found to have an effect of 206 per cent under the same conditions. (Continued on Page 16 Col. 4.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CRISIS IN FRANCE

M. Blum's position, undoubtedly proud, has never been an enviable one either. Ever since assuming office he has been facing troubles from within and without the country. That he has successfully met them and kept his premises of not "acting the MacDonald" is something supremely creditable. He is again face to face with a crisis, the main responsibility for which must, of course, go to those patriotic Frenchmen, the owners of wealth and industry, who consider their country of emotional, less importance than the equitable interests of their class. For the sake not only of democracy in France but also of the whole future peace of the world, we hope M. Blum will defeat this new offensive although he will have to compromise further with some of his programme. For the alternative to Blum is a Government of the Right, anti-democratic and definitely pro-fascist. Such an alternative is terrible indeed. In connection with M. Blum's difficulties it would be interesting to recall that some months ago he sought the help of Great Britain for a loan. Not only was the loan refused, his request for a meeting with Mr. Baldwin was also not entertained.

MORE ABOUT THAT LIBEL

Messrs. K. F. Nariman and M. N. Talpade have given notice of resolutions protesting against Lord Baden-Powell's slander, for the forthcoming meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. They recommend the Corporation to dissociate itself from the present Scout Movement and propose that the Corporation should initiate an independent movement of its own to train the students under its charge. There is little left to be said on the subject now except that it is the bounden duty of every self-respecting member of the Corporation to support these resolutions. Such an initiative coming from the Corporation of the "Urbs prima in India" will provide the most fitting reply to the calumny of the Chief Scout, and will go a long way in giving impetus to the idea of founding a new national movement in India.

HALIFAX-ON I. C. S.

Lord Halifax has reason to be pleased with the fact that the enthusiasm of "European" candidates for the Indian Civil Service is very far from being on the wane. It is actually increasing. Nor are we in India surprised that it should be so. An eminent representative of British Imperialism it is natural for Lord Halifax to feel deep concern for "European" members of the I.C.S., members who constitute the steel frame of his country's domination over India. And we are not surprised that the response of "European" youth, we mean the young men of Great Britain, to the call of divinely ordained "service" should be so satisfactory. For nowhere in the world can "Europeans" combine with such eminent success the business of their own life with obedience to, shall we say, the will and appeal of Providence. The Law not only allows it, it also "guarantees" it. Lord Halifax went on to declare that the Government of India Act had happily delivered the I.C.S. from politics. He presumably did not consider it necessary after all he was speaking to intelligent and knowledgeable men—to put it in another and more straightforward way the actual position of the I.C.S. as to the analogy of the British Civil Service under changing Socialist, Liberal and Tory Ministers it is a joke of which British Imperialists are thoroughly unconscious but which India realises only too clearly because she is under no illusions as to the provisions of the Government of India Act and the general "intentions" of Parliament.

FOLEITICAL CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY

The "G" Ward Congress Committee will shortly consider a proposal to hold a political conference of Congressmen in the Ward to further the following, among other objects: (1) to bring members in closer touch with one another and create an increasing interest in Congress activity; (2) to devise ways and means to increase mass contact and make efforts to induce more Muslims to join the Congress; (3) to promote Swadeshi and (4) to organise Congress Committees in different

sections of the Ward. There is need for a conference of this type for the whole City, assuming, of course, that its promoters will not be content with passing resolutions and appointing committees and sub-committees, but will make strenuous efforts to implement its programmes. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee may well take up the suggestion soon.

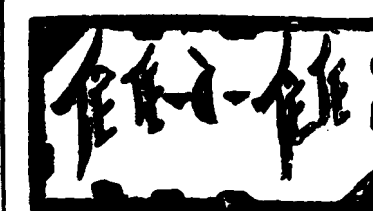
RELIEF FOR NEWSPAPERS

We welcome the report that the Government of India have been so much impressed by the case for relief to newspapers with regard to the heavy duty on newspaper that they will shortly announce some appreciable concessions. It is even said that there is no need now for the proposed deputation of newspapermen to go to Simla to meet the Government. But it is risky to rely unduly on mere reports. Government will do well to announce their proposals of relief soon. If they do not go far enough to meet the needs of the newspapers, it will be fair and helpful to all if the representatives of the latter interviewed the authorities concerned and attempted to agree upon wholly satisfactory proposals.

Nurses In Government Hospitals

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Will you be so kind as to give the following a little space in the next issue of your esteemed paper and oblige the nursing profession as a whole?

In some Government-managed hospitals nurses and ayahs on night duty are put to a very strenuous work and the actual work exacted is more than eighty-four hours a week, sometimes with and at times even without the privilege of a day off duty after a week's work. Is this not sweated labour? The ordinary maximum weekly limit of work as provided by law is 54 hours and the law penalises employers who employ any person for more than 54 hours, in a week. Government at least are expected to respect their own laws and will the Surgeon-General with the



WITHOUT COMMENT

Sir Kurma Reddy completely concurs with the views recently expressed by Lord Zetland. Which, of course, is about as sensational as it is puppetlike.

But Sir Kurma, as usual, goes further and calls upon Congress to accept office unconditionally. Whereat the Junix Colleagues suggest that Sir Kurma can't possibly do better than entrust the duty of implementing or executing his summons to the Kottapattam authorities.

It is officially announced that reports about Cabinet crisis in the United Provinces are without any foundation.

We accept the contradiction. Whatever minor differences among the individuals they are, of course, one in the all-important fundamental matter of—well you know what it is.

We have great pleasure in reproducing the following for your edification:

"INDIA'S TRAGEDY
Lack of Character, Lack of Health
and Lack of Unity
To The Editor of 'The Morning Post'

Sir,—When Lord Baden-Powell said that India's three faults were lack of character, lack of health and lack of unity, he said nothing that was not true, and I do not see why any sensible or honest person should take umbrage at it.

In having had the courage to make such an observation, the Chief Scout gives proof of his utter sincerity, and as a candid friend he deserves well of every well-wisher of India.

K. K. LALKAKA.
St. Stephen's Club,
Westminster, S.W. 1."

All that Lord Baden-Powell now need do is to write to the "Morning Post" saying that Mr. Lalkaka—of whom he showered the blessings of God's own Englishmen—fully and obviously justified the Right Honourable Noble Lord's remarks.

The international situation in the world to-day is definitely less acute than this time last year, says the Right Honourable Anthony Eden.

We completely agree, for the following reasons:—

- (1) Signor Mussolini has consolidated his Abyssinian conquest and visited Libya, etc.
- (2) Herr Hitler has further improved upon "guns not butter" slogan.
- (3) Italy and Germany have created a Rome-Berlin axis in Central Europe.
- (4) International Fascism is doing its best to lessen the acute-ness in Spain thoroughly and once for all—supported by Britain.
- (5) It is also advancing Balkan-wards to relieve the world tension.
- (6) Signor Mussolini, with the blessings of von Blomberg has demonstrated his pacific intentions in the Mediterranean.
- (7) Herr Hitler has assured the world that Germany will march towards her glorious future in spite of the world.
- (8) The financial edifice of France is shaking thanks originally to the City of London and the National Government.
- (9) The Japanese armament budget is looking upwards and Japanese Imperialism all-wards and
- (10) Britain is REARMING.

Yes. The international situation is definitely less acute. And "any relaxation must be used to bring about further improvement."

No. Don't try to speculate on "further improvement." It is so overwhelmingly wonderful. You might get a nervous breakdown.

Berlin, June 10.
The finding of the German commission to inquire into the 'Hindenburg' disaster has been hitherto entirely negative."

Now this is too bad. The commission "must" positively find the Jews guilty—as also the American Catholics as criminal accessories after the event.

What is the good of a commission if there are no positive results?

Government of Bombay kindly look into the matter and order every medical officer under him to strictly adhere to the labour laws and thus alleviate the grievances of the overworked nurses and ayahs on night duty in Government hospitals?—Yours, etc.,
"AN OPPRESSED NURSE".

Another Moscow Trial

Eight Charged With High Treason And Workers' Betrayal All Accused Plead Guilty

MOSCOW, June 11.

The mystery surrounding the recent depositions of the Red Army Chiefs and the rumours of the Army unrest is dramatically solved by an early morning communique that eight arrested army leaders will appear to-day before the secret Tribunal of the Supreme Court.

It is stated that the investigation has been completed in the cases of Tukhachevsky, Yakir, Ubovich, Kork, Eldeman, Feldman, Primakov and Putna who were arrested at various times by the organs of the Peoples' Commissariat of Internal Affairs and charged with violation of military duty, high treason, betrayal of peoples of U.S.S.R., betrayal of workers, peasants and the Red Army.

Investigation has established the complicity of the accused and also Gamarnik, Army's Chief Political Adviser, who committed suicide few days ago in having anti-State connections with leading military circles, and one Foreign State which pursues unfriendly policy against U.S.S.R. The communique adds that the accused were in employ of the Military Intelligence Service of that State and supplied it with information regarding the State Red Army, engaged in wrecking activities for weakening the might of the Red Army, attempted to prepare in the event of a military upon U.S.S.R. for the defeat of Red Army and aimed at restoring the power of landlords and capitalists of U.S.S.R.

All the accused pleaded guilty to these charges. Their cases will be examined to-day in camera session of the Special Tribunal of the Supreme Court, over which Utrikh, Chairman, Military Collegium, Supreme Court, will preside, and will be composed of the Assistant Commissar of Defence the Chief of Air Force, Air Corps, Marshals Budenny and Blucher, the Chief of General Staff, Red Army, Shaposhnikov and four commanders of military areas.—Reuter.

Modu Admits India's Teeming Agriculturists Are Steeped In Debt

But Opposes Application Of Wage-Hour Standards Of The International Labour Conference To Labour

GENEVA, June 10.

Sir Hormusji Modu speaking at the International Labour Conference complained that only the most casual reference was made to conditions in Eastern countries.

He said, "we have a vast agricultural population steeped in debt calculated at a thousand million sterling. The average holding of the agriculturist is about an acre of soil. These conditions apply to 300 million people who are perhaps the largest consumers of goods in the world. It is wonderful that the 'per capita' income of Indians is seven sterling against four times that figure in Japan, eight times in France and

twelve times in the United States? We have a policy of discrimination which will be copied by other countries. It has saved a few industries and enabled a few more to prosper, but the time has arrived for a more active policy. On the other hand the wholesale application to India of the Conventions of the International Labour Conference is not only impracticable but would be wholly unfair.—Reuter.

CONVERSION OF HARIJANS

A. I. Depressed Classes Conference To Meet At Lahore In July

LAHORE, June 11. The special session of the All-India Depressed Classes Conference will be held in Lahore in the third week of July next to consider ways and means to carry on "the change of religion" programme for the depressed classes adumbrated by Dr. Ambedkar at Patna and later confirmed at Patna and finally adopted at Lucknow.

The Conference is also expected to deal with other questions of vital importance to the Depressed Classes such as their future under the Poona Pact and the treatment meted out to them by the caste Hindus during the last elections. A Reception Committee has been formed and some other depressed class organisations of the Punjab which are said to be in sympathy with the above programme are co-operating with the organisers.—A. P.

Defence Dept. Deputy Secretaryship

SIMLA, June 11. It is understood that the Government of India have decided to fill the post of Deputy Secretary, Defence Department, by officers from the active list instead of from the supernumerary list which has been the practice.

It is learnt that Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wood, the present incumbent, will shortly be vacating the post of Deputy Secretary, the question of his successor is under consideration.—A. P.

SIMPSON SLANDER

Mrs. Sutherland Apologises For Remarks At Luncheon

LONDON, June 11. The Simpson Slander Suit was settled by the Lord Chief Justice sitting on the King's Bench Division, who agreed to record that the case be withdrawn. Mr. Simpson's counsel said that the circumstances of Mrs. Simpson's divorce petition became the subject of irresponsible gossip. A rumour was spread to the effect that a sum of money was accepted by Mr. Simpson as the price of his silence. The slander was repeated by the defendant at a luncheon at which Mr. Simpson's sister was present.

Mr. Simpson in the witness-box categorically denied that he received money or consideration for refraining from defending the divorce suit. Mr. Simpson's counsel added that Mrs. Sutherland intimated that she was satisfied that there was no truth whatever in the words and desired sincerely to apologise. Mr. Simpson, therefore, did not ask damages. Sir Patrick Hastings, apologising on behalf of Mrs. Sutherland for circulating the rumour, said that the defendant had not the slightest desire to injure.—Reuter.

AFGHAN POLITICAL TO BE RELEASED?

RANCHI, June 11. Sardar Abdul Khaliq Khan, an Afghan political prisoner who has been interned in Ranchi for the last two years under Regulation III of 1918, has been transferred to Baramulla where, it is

MUSLIMS MUST JOIN CONGRESS

Put Country Above Community, Urges Abdul Majid

(From A Correspondent.)

SALEM, (By Mail.) A Muslim public meeting was held on Sunday last in the Victoria Market, Salem, under the presidency of Mr. Syed Murtaza Sahib, M.L.A., Trichy, when Moulana Moulvi Abdul Majid Sahib of Delhi spoke on the present political situation in the country. He exhorted Muslims not to leave the Congress, which was a national institution, and not a Hindu organisation as some Muslims thought. He said that in the best interests of the nation, Muslims should all join the Congress, create Hindu-Muslim unity and try to achieve Swaraj.

COMMON INTERESTS The economic and political, ills of the land were common to both the Hindus and the Muslims. It, therefore, behoved both communities to be united and to work for the common good. He stated that there was no rivalry between the Muslim League and the Congress. It was possible for a Muslim to be a member in the League and also join the Congress. He appealed to all Muslims to think of national deliverance and not to be communally minded. He thanked the Salem Taluk Congress Committee for the address of welcome presented to him by the members of that body.

WORKERS RESORT TO "STAY-IN" STRIKE

Sequel To Srinagar Mill's "No" To Arbitration

AHMEDABAD, June 11. About 400 operatives of the Weaving Department of the Srinagar Mill have declared a "stay-in" strike to-day as a protest against the alleged refusal of the mill authorities to submit the wages question to arbitration. The operatives are still sitting in the Mill at night. Their relatives are bringing food for them.—A. P.

ELECTION PETITIONS IN FRONTIER

Tribunal To Meet At Abbottabad On Next Tuesday

PESHAWAR CITY, June 11. Seven election petitions are now before the Frontier Election Tribunal.

They are against the following sitting members of the Frontier Legislative Assembly: Mr. Mohammed Saadullah Khan, Mr. Azimullah Khan, Mian Zia-ud-Din (members of the Democratic Party), Mr. Chaudri Ruchiram (member of the Hindu Sikh Nationalist Party) and Mr. Faiz Khan (Congress).

Four petitions are against members of the Ministerial Party, while three are against members of the Opposition. The petitions will be heard at Abbottabad in the Hazara District.

An appeal on an eighth petition, filed by Mr. Sultan-ul-Arfin (Congress) against the Chief Minister has not been submitted to the Tribunal, having been dismissed by the Governor.

Out of the seven petitions two are filed by the Congress and the rest by no-party candidates defeated in the elections. The Tribunal is meeting for the first time on June 15 to settle the preliminaries.—A. P.

SECOND WOMAN TO GET THE POST

Thelma Cazalet Appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary

LONDON, June 11. Miss Thelma Cazalet, member of the House of Commons, has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education. This is only the second occasion since women sat in Parliament that a woman has been appointed to the post of Parliamentary Private Secretary, the first being in the last Labour Government when Miss Ellen Wilkinson was Private Secretary to Miss Susan Lawrence, who was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of health.—Reuter.

understood, he will be released shortly. It is recalled that the Sardar recently attempted to leave Ranchi without orders. He resented being prevented from doing so and preferred to stay in jail.—A. P.

STORY OF PLOT TO OUST NARIMAN

Gangadharrao Explains Why He Was Called By Sardar Patel

BELGAUM, June 11.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, the Karnatak Congress leader, wires as follows fully endorsing the statement issued by Messrs. Shankarrao Deo and Achyut Rao Patwardhan, regarding the alleged plot to oust Mr. K. F. Nariman from the leadership of the Congress Party in Bombay Legislature:—

"The attitude of some of the Maharashtra members of Legislature, as reported in the press on 8th and 9th March, was perplexing in face of the resolution of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee passed the previous day, and was against the spirit of the letter of Congress resolution. Therefore, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel naturally felt it necessary to know the facts.

WHY HE WAS CALLED

"Though I mainly work in Karnatak, I have been long and closely associated with Congress affairs in Maharashtra and had taken keen interest and prominent part in the last elections in Maharashtra. It was but natural for Sardar Patel to send for me also and to know the facts personally, so far as the Karnatak members were concerned. I can positively assert that it is wrong to suggest that they then contemplated to follow the opinion of Maharashtra as reported in the press. The Karnatak members were positive that to discuss the question of acceptance of ministries and their distribution on sub-provincial basis in the meeting of the 12th March, was most objectionable and premature.

"As a matter of fact, those that had come to Bombay to attend the meeting on 12th March unanimously authorized me, though I was neither President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee nor officially connected with the Provincial Parliamentary Board, to represent them and make a statement on their behalf in that meeting." Accordingly, I did make a statement. Sardar also intimated on behalf of Gujarat that, in order to prevent inter-provincial bitterness, it had decided to stand aloof and not to contest for any office.

"On the question of leadership, I must in justice to Sardar Patel state that he has not in any way influenced my opinion so far as I now, nor the opinions of Messrs. Deo and Patwardhan.—United Press.

The above statement of Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and the joint statement issued by Messrs. Shankarrao Deo and Patwardhan published in yesterday's issue of "The Chronicle" have been issued in reply to a contribution by "A Lover of Truth" published in the "Bombay Sentinel" of 27th May 1937. In the course of the article the contributor said:—

"It will be remembered that on 8th March, i.e., four days before the meeting of members in Bombay, most of the Maharashtra M.L.A.'s had assembled at Poona and passed a resolution recommending Mr. K. F. Nariman for leadership and deputing one of their senior members to give effect to the said resolution in Bombay meeting.

An A. P. Press report of the said meeting prominently appeared in all the papers on 9th March, the "Bombay Chronicle" giving a heading 'Nariman as Prime Minister'. The Karnatak members were to follow the lead given by Maharashtra. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was in Ahmedabad on 9th March when the said report appeared in the papers; so immediately after, he sent the following two telegrams from Ahmedabad:—

1. Telegram dated Ahmedabad 9th March to: Shankarrao Deo care Congress Poona. Poona reports cause anxiety. Achet you must meet me Bombay Thursday.

2. Telegram dated Ahmedabad 9th March to: Gangadharrao care Congress Belgaum. Please meet me Bombay Thursday.

If it were not for these telegrams from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel from Ahmedabad, there is no doubt that the eleventh hour mischief in Bombay would not have been perpetrated and the Maharashtra M.L.A.'s would have adhered to their previous resolution and Karnatak was expected to follow.—A. P.

Italy Gets Ready For Red Sea Blockade?

Lorry Attacked And Looted

One Civilian Killed And Two Wounded By Tribesmen

SIMLA, June 11.

An attack on a civilian lorry on the outskirts of Razmak by a gang of 18, resulting in one civilian killed and two wounded, has been reported in to-day's communique on Waziristan situation.

On the night of 9/10th, a pick-up near the Azakhal pumping station in Upper Khaisara valley which was held by a party of the first battalion, the Royal Norfolk Regiment, was fired on and later attacked by a party of the enemy who crept up to the barbed wire in darkness.

The attackers were driven off, one British soldier rank being wounded. All the other areas were quiet.

Yesterday the Razmak and Bannu brigades moved from Pashia to Tauda China without incident. During the evening a civilian lorry was attacked about one and a half miles north of Razmak by a gang estimated at 18 men.

One civilian was killed and two were wounded. After looting the lorry the gang allowed it to proceed to Razmak.

The Bannu-Bhitanni Jirga which was summoned to meet the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu District at Gumbila did not appear nor has the tribe yet obeyed the orders issued by Government on 29th May for the return of three girls kidnapped from Umar Tatarikhal.

Negotiations are proceeding but these have been complicated as the kidnappers are believed to be delaying restitution in hopes of obtaining ransom.—A. P.

PROPOSAL TO ABOLISH TEA DUTY REJECTED

LONDON, June 10.

The Commons in the course of a debate on the Finance Bill rejected by 185 votes to 119 an opposition Labour proposal to abolish the Tea Duty.

Sir John Simon pointed out that the abolition would cost seven million sterling a year, and he could not take that amount from the budget.

Labourite Mr. A. V. Alexander said that tea which a few years ago were selling wholesale at six pence per lb. were now bringing 15 to 16 pence per lb. The Food Council is enquiring into the matter.—Reuter.

"Government Of India Act's Service To I. C. S."

They Must Establish Themselves In The Same Position As The English Civil Service, Says Halifax

LONDON, June 10. Lord Halifax, who was guest of honour at the Indian Civil Service Dinner, said that once again the best men are turning towards the Indian services.

He had heard criticisms of the methods of selection and examination, but he had received from Lord Zetland the latest figures for the European candidates for the examination in the next month, which were 189 against 145 last year and 83 in 1935.

He was assured by the Universities and other sources that the candidates were fully up to past standards of the I.C.S. The total European figures this year by examination and selection was 322.

POLICE ESCORT FOR WINNERS

Sequel To Defeat Of League Champions

CALCUTTA, June 11. A number of spectators were stabbed with penknives in a scuffle which followed the defeat this afternoon of the Mohammedan Sporting Club, the League Champions and holders of the Shield, by the East Bengal Club in the first division of the League Football competition.

The East Bengal players were escorted to their tent by police at the end of the match, which was watched by the largest crowd of the season.

The League Champions were defeated by four goals to two, this being their first defeat this year.—A. P.

Massing Submarines & Cruisers At Djibouti

Unrest Among Workers In Abyssinia Against Fascist Regime

(From Our Correspondent)

DJIBOUTI, June 4.

The Italians have brought here 30 sub-marines and 14 cruisers, which were all in the port of Massawa, on 28th May 1937.

READY FOR BLOCKADE

This means that Italy is able to blockade the narrow passage of the Red Sea with these warships any time she likes.

Two British men-of-war were also in Djibouti harbour for some days perhaps to watch what the Italians were doing.

DUNAKIL'S BRAVE FIGHT

In Ethiopia guerilla fighting is reported from all sides, but the Dankalles have been fighting desperately. The Dankalles have a sort of war dance, which when played one of their leaders tells them everything that would happen. So before these Italian troops reached them they were ready for them with the same tactics that they used while the Abyssinians sent expeditions against them. The Dankal country has no water and here and there, there are few wells, so the Dankalles had put a strong guard on the water and started harassing the Italians, who got thirsty very soon and could not get any water for three days. All this time the Dankalles seeing the desperate condition of the Italian troops had become bolder and were attacking very fiercely. At last the aeroplanes were called by radio and on the 4th day the planes saw the Italian troops and threw barrels of water and thus saved them from death. The Dankalles have sent all their women, children and flocks near French border and they are also slowly retreating towards this border fighting all the time.

UNREST AMONG WORKERS Yesterday's train brought hundreds of Italian workers, who all travelled 3rd class for want of funds. They were very bitter against Sgr. Mussolini and his Fascists. They had hardly received

any money for their work and were not allowed to keep arms, although always under fear of attack from the Abyssinians. They said Abyssinia was only for Fascists, who were fed well, but the royalists and other non-Fascists could never remain and work under the prevailing conditions in Abyssinia. They were part of the 11,000 Italian industrialists, who were returning back and there is sure to be trouble when they arrive in Italy as they were openly denouncing every thing Fascist.

Every train still brings Greeks, Armenians and other Europeans who have been ordered to leave Abyssinia. The French Catholic Mission which were established 50 years back has also been asked to pack up and go. Their priests have all come down to Djibouti and the aged Bishop is expected shortly.

One thing seems very strange. The French have given more than half of Djibouti to the Italians to make houses and garages and keep thousands of lorries, while the Italians are asking the property of their nationals and sending them away. Electric installation of Dire-Dawa belonged to M. De Montfrier a Frenchman. The Italians have forcibly taken possession from him while a French trader of note, Mr. Blaise is fined one million Lira and ordered to leave. He is alleged to have sold some arms to the Abyssinians.

LOWEST FOR 44 YEARS

Somerset Dismisses Surrey For 35 Runs In 2nd Innings

(Special Cable)

LONDON, June 11. There was amazing cricket at the Oval where Surrey was dismissed for the lowest score in 44 years. Brown started the debacle by taking Somerset's last three wickets for three runs. Lee who batted 320 minutes hit 13 fours. Andrews performed the hat-trick, dismissing Fishlock, Parker and Brooks. He maintained perfect length and his analysis was 64/212/8. Few realised that he was handicapped by a damaged ankle.

Somerset's on 109; their first seven for 43. Cover's analysis in one spell being 62/10/4. Wellard and Hazell added 67 runs in 45 minutes for the ninth wicket. Wellard hit two sixes and thirteen fours.

HAMMOND'S CENTURY. Hammond at first was restrained, reaching his century in 300 minutes; thereafter he farmed the bowling and hectic batting followed. Hammond hitting 62 of a total of 71 in 37 minutes. Finally he had batted 235 minutes hitting 24 fours. Sibble's analysis in one spell was 33/2/4 and finally 43/3/2/6. Reuter.

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I Am Not Anti-British, But I Am Against Imperialism

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ANSWERS CRITICS IN MALAYA

SINGAPORE (By Mail) June 4.

"Into the pleasant though superficial drawing room atmosphere of Malaya, I came with the dust of the field, factory and market place sticking to me and my appearance or manners were not in keeping with the drawing room."

Thus says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress leader, in the course of a reply to the criticism of his behaviour at various public meetings in Malaya.

Mr. Nehru declares that his efforts to end confusion among crowds anxious to see him were misconstrued as loss of temper.

In the course of a written statement to the "Straits Times," the Pandit says:—

"I have been accused of a breach of etiquette, of a lack of good manners, of discourtesy to a host, of not behaving as I should have behaved. I am inevitably a partisan in such matters, and however I might try to consider them impersonally and objectively, my sub-conscious self would incline me to partiality."

"Still I examine my own behaviour and try to discipline my actions and spoken words. It would not be surprising if an unending succession of crowds and functions resulted in a tension of the nerves and this led me astray occasionally. I live a strange, abnormal life."

CHARGES ANSWERED
"How far have I been guilty of these various misdeeds? I have wondered to what extent these accusations were due to the strange novelty to Malaya of what I did or said."

"In to the pleasant though superficial drawing room atmosphere I came with the dust of the field and factory and market place sticking to me, and my appearance or manners were not in keeping with the notions of the drawing room."

"Elsewhere the drawing room and the country house have ceased to dominate the scene and the world of reality outside is continually knocking at their doors and sometimes pushing itself in."

"I came to Malaya with no particular intention of meeting crowds and addressing them, but rather for a pleasant and peaceful holiday in shooting tropical scenery."

"But the crowds came to me and enveloped me, and their shining eyes and abundant affection found an echo in my heart, and I told them of what they yearned to hear, of our struggle in India, of our hopes and fears, of the new strength and self-reliance that was ours, of our determination to put an end to poverty and un-

employment, of the long night that must pass away before the coming dawn."

"The crowds that came had not been trained in the manners of the drawing room, and if the arrangements were not ample enough there was much pushing and disorder. And when I adopted other methods to end the confusion, some people thought that I was merely losing my temper."

"Much of the confusion was due to the fact that many could not see me. I mounted a table to enable these persons to see me. Or on other occasions I pushed my way through the crowd to ease the strain at a particular place where the pressure was great."

"I mention these trivial matters because the criticism of these throws a light on other and more important accusations. Something novel happened to which some of the journalists present were not accustomed; they misinterpreted it or resented it."

"I am asked if I am anti-British anti-this, anti-that questions which show that the questioner is far from understanding the problems of our time. We have grown beyond this anti-stage, I hope, and think of our national and international problems on broader and more fundamental lines."

EMPIRE V. WORLD PROGRESS
"Why should I be anti-British, if by British is meant the British people? I owe a good deal to them personally, I am attached to their language and literature. I have many friends among them. But I am against Imperialism and empire, wherever they may exist, because I think they come in the way of the world's progress."

"In Malaya with its abundant natural resources I have felt, strangely enough even more than elsewhere, the tragedy of the world. For Malaya came to represent to me for the moment the natural wealth of the world."

"With this great store that nature has provided us with, and with the enormous power to exploit these resources through science and industry, could we not make of this world of ours a paradise for all? And yet, in spite of all this present plenty and future promise of far more, we quarrel over trifles, and man exploits man and the nation exploits the nation, and the fearful prospect of international catastrophe darkens our lives. But the day will come when we shall find the way out of this complicated maze and co-operate with each other to the common advantage and advancement of man."—Reuter.

To-day's Literary Function At C. J. Hall

(From A Correspondent.)
A remarkable literary function will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 5-30 p.m. when the Raja Sahab of Aundh will present shawls and medals in recognition of their merit to authors and writers. The principal author to be honoured is Mr. N. C. Kelkar, whose first place amongst Marathi writers of to-day is universally acknowledged.

The Raja Sahab will present him a shawl which is an ancient Hindu custom to honour learning and the Eighth Volume of the Mahabharat will be dedicated to him on behalf of the Grantha Sampadak and Grantha Prakashak Mandal, the organisers of the function.

The Grantha Sampadak and Grantha Prakashak Mandal was founded in 1896 at Baroda by Mr. Damodar Savalaram Yende under the distinguished patronage of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda. The Mandal have been responsible for the publication of more than 300 useful and original works in Marathi. At present the Mandal have undertaken the publication of the Mahabharat in 25 volumes. The 8th volume of this work will be formally published this evening when it will be dedicated to Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

MINING EXPERTS AND COAL TRADE

SIMLA, June 11.
Mr. N. BaracloUGH and Mr. Harrison, the mining experts arrived here from Calcutta yesterday. They will now be engaged in a conference with the Industries and Labour Department in drafting the proposals for implementing, in practice, the recommendations of the Coal Mining Committee and examining the effect of these proposals on Coal trade with the Railways and Industries respectively. It is hoped that the experts will be able to conclude their labour in about a fortnight's time.—United Press.

NO NEED FOR NEW PARTY

Subhas Babu's Statement On Karachi Move

DALHOUSIE, June 11.
Mr. Subhas Bose has issued the following statement to the press:—"With reference to the statement emanating from Karachi about the formation within the Congress a new Left Wing Party called the National Congress Independent Party, in connection with which my name was mentioned among others, I feel it is necessary for me to state that I have not been in correspondence with anyone over this matter. "If the purpose behind such a move be to strengthen the leftist forces within the Congress, I doubt very much if the formation of a new party would be conducive to that end. In any case I have no intention of joining any such party that may be formed."—A.P.

"MOST DIABOLICAL MURDER"

BALANGIR, (Patna), June 10.
Mr. S. C. Chandra, Sessions Judge, Patna, delivered judgment in a sensational murder case, in which the severed head of the deceased figured as one of the exhibits produced in the court, sentencing to death the accused Bhuku Barha of village Talapada under police station Patnagarh.

The prosecution story was that the accused who was the "Thikadar" of village Talapada, was elected last year for non-payment of the fine imposed on him for making certain illegal transfer of lands without obtaining State permission, and the village was settled with the deceased. Since then there was enmity between the accused and the deceased.

On the night of November 14, last, when the deceased was sleeping in his fields, the accused attacked him with a Tangi (axe) and after hacking him to death, cut off the head and walked away with it to surrender the same before the police Sarder, who arrested him immediately.

The accused, while admitting the offence pleaded grave and accumulated provocation and stated that the deceased had been harassing him in many ways. The judge in pronouncing the sentence of death, characterised the murder as the most diabolical one, being unsurpassed in point of vindictiveness and brutality.—United Press.

RESTRICTIONS ON PASSENGERS TO IRAQ

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:
The Vice-Consul for Iraq in Bombay reports that the authorities in Iraq have imposed the following restrictions on passengers to Iraq.

First and Second Class passengers by sea and passengers by air to Iraq must be in possession of inoculation certificates against cholera only.

Deck passengers by sea to Iraq are required to be in possession of certificates of inoculation

PROSPECTS FOR TRAINED AIRMEN

Progress Of India's Aeronautical Centre

BOMBAY, June 11.
The Aeronautical Training Centre of India, Limited, report for June shows the continued success of the cadets who have entered for various licenses. Cadet H. S. Irani passed his Ground Engineers License as well as Cadet T. C. M. Pehra. Cadets Jatar and J. M. Engineer succeeded in obtaining their "B" Commercial Pilot's license and Cadet Subash dhu passed his examination of a Wireless Operator's Certificate.

TAKEN BY TATAS
Cadet B. D. Singh obtained employment with Indian National Airways, Limited, and Cadets Jatar J. M. Engineer and Manchanda have been taken on by Messrs Tata Sons, Limited. Cadet Mehra has been employed in the Service Department of the Training Centre.

The Flying Section was again very active during the month of May and a considerable amount of cross-country flying and night flying was carried out. Six cadets passed their Meteorological examination at Agra in preparation for a commercial Pilot's license.

GROWING DEMAND
There is no doubt that the expansion, which is taking place in India upon various routes, in addition to the Empire Air Mail scheme, will create a big demand for personnel and the training centre has already a list of vacancies from various operating companies, which it is doing its utmost to fill. Considerable difficulty will be felt in supplying the demand for engineers in the higher categories on account of long experience, which is necessary before candidates can sit for their licenses.

At the present time there is hardly any personnel available for the junior posts but the Training Centre is taking active steps to try and cope with the demand, although difficulty will be experienced in this direction on account of the limited time available in which trainees can gain practical experience.—A. P.

DACOITS LOOT RAILWAY STATION

LAHORE, June 11.
An armed raid by dacoits is reported from the Majitha Railway Station on the Amritsar-Narowal line.

The report says that dacoits at first appeared about 10 p.m. near the station firing gun shots in order to scare away opposition but the station master, armed with a gun came out and repelled the shots, whereupon the dacoits withdrew. About 2 a.m. the dacoits again attacked the station in pitch darkness, silenced the chowkidar at the point of a gun and decamped with their loot including cash.

It is reported that one dacoit was killed in the course of the encounter.—A.P.

against cholera and also certificates of vaccination against small-pox. Passengers in transit by air are, however, not required to have the above mentioned certificates.

DROWNING TRAGEDY IN JHELM

Boat Capsizes: Eleven Missing: Dead Bodies

LAHORE, June 11.
A report from Sargodha says a boat carrying 27 persons capsized on the River Jhelum near Kotla Saldan. Sixteen persons were rescued but eleven, including five women and two children, have not yet been recovered. It is believed they have been drowned. A later message says that some of the dead bodies were recovered.—A.P.

ACUTE CHOLERA IN NASIK

City Fathers' Frantic Effort To Alleviate Critical Situation

NASIK, June 11.
The cholera epidemic which was gradually subsiding re-appeared in a virulent form taking 15 human lives within one week, the latest victim being Kalam temple pujari, Sakharan Anant, who organised a strong opposition during Harijans Kalam Temple Entry Satyagraha, himself resorting to Satyagraha when Harijan Satyagrahis rendered the bathing of sacred deity in Ramkund impossible.

The deceased successfully kept the vow not to have till the deity was ceremoniously bathed. The pujari, it is understood, contracted infection whilst bathing and offering of oblation in sacred Ramkund yesterday afternoon.

Frankie attempts are being made by municipal authorities to alleviate the critical situation caused by scarcity of water-supply as a result of which numerous people resorted to a contaminated part of the river for the purpose of bathing.—A.P.

POONA TEMPLE-MOSQUE DISPUTE

Sir D. B. Cooper's Move For Amicable Settlement

BOMBAY, June 11.
Sir D. B. Cooper, Chief Minister of Bombay, it is understood, will pay a visit to-morrow morning to the Soniya Maruti Temple, the scene of the recent Satyagraha after the Collector's ban against music.

Sir D. B. Cooper will be accompanied by Mr. E. W. Trotman, the Collector, and will visit the temple and mosque areas and inspect the whole locality, it is understood, with a view to bringing about a satisfactory settlement in the mosque-temple dispute and also on the question of music.—A.P.

VINAYAK SAVARKAR FOR KOLHAPUR

RATNAGIRI, June 11.
Mr. Vinayakrao Savarkar is leaving Ratnagiri on June 12 for Kolhapur. Last night a farewell function was held and a purse was presented to Mr. Savarkar.—A.P.

NO CAUSE FOR ACTION AGAINST SUB-TENANTS

Judge Dismisses Ejectment Notice: An Important Law Point For Landlords To Note

Can a sub-tenant who holds a lease with the consent of the tenant and the landlord be ejected in pursuance of a subsequent agreement between the landlord and the tenant to which the sub-tenant was a party?

In discussing this point, Mr. Kurwa, Judge Small Causes Court Bombay, made some interesting remarks giving judgment on a notice matter in ejectment proceedings on Friday.

FACTS OF CASE
It appears a consent decree was obtained by Mr. Ranchoddas Khimji Assur and Naginlal Hirral against Vincent and Co., sub-tenants, who occupied the ground floor of the building owned by Mr. Ranchoddas. The decree was obtained on May 5 last that the defendant should vacate in ten days and pay the cost. The tenants surrendered the occupancy and occupied the first floor of the same building.

But the sub-tenants refused to do so and when the plaintiff visited the ground floor of his building, situated on Hornby Road, on May 18, he still found them using and occupying the premises.

EJECTMENT PROCEEDINGS
Then the ejectment proceedings were instituted and a notice was served on the respondent by the petitioner, the landlord, to show cause why his obstruction to recovery possession should not be removed by bringing his name on record and issuing execution against him.

Prior to the plaintiff obtaining the consent decree, against Vincent and Co. the position of the latter was different.

It appears Vincent and Co. were the tenants of the plaintiffs for the last fourteen years. Naginlal Hirral trading as Sound Products were the sub-tenants but in the middle of 1936 the position was reversed and Vincent and Co. became the sub-tenants while Naginlal Hirral became the tenants. Both of them were using the ground floor of the building.

On October 1936 it appears a notice was served on Vincent and Co. the virtual tenants, to vacate at the end of November or to submit to an increment of the rental of Rs. 250. But the latter refused the rent at Rs. 225 and the negotiations failed out. They were, therefore, given notice to vacate at the end of November 1936.

TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT
On January 4, 1937 there was a tri-party agreement between the landlord, the tenant and the sub-tenant. The sub-tenant, it appears was given three years' lease. But later on, it is contended by the respondents that dispute arose between them and Naginlal and Co. Subsequently, the landlord gave one year's lease to Naginlal and Co. on condition that there could be no sub-letting without the written consent of the landlord.

Finding that the second part of the lease had been infringed as the defendants still occupied the

ground floor of the building to which portion they were stated to have been paying a rental of Rs. 50 to their tenants, the landlord gave notice that the ground floor be vacated by the end of March 1937. Naginlal and Hirral surrendered the occupancy of the ground floor of the building but the sub-tenants did not.

Hence the consent decree and the ejectment notice on the sub-tenants.

The respondents in the notice contended that the court had no jurisdiction in as much as the subject-matter of the notice was only Rs. 600 as they paid a rent of Rs. 50 per month and further that they were bound by a three-months' sub-lease and that that lease would lapse only in 1939.

NOTICE DISMISSED

The Judge in dismissing the notice, observed that the relation of lessor and lessee did not exist in April 9, 1937 at all. The plaintiff, if he wished the relationship to continue, ought to have refused to surrender a part of the premises leased out and sued the defendant in ejectment for possession of the premises leased out to him.

In his opinion, the ejectment proceedings against the defendant were misconceived and the proceedings were intentionally undervalued to give jurisdiction to that court. Misconceived as the defendant was no more a tenant of the plaintiff on April 9, he having surrendered his tenancy and the plaintiff having accepted the possession of the premises in pursuance of notice to vacate.

Further the proceedings were collusive throughout.

Regarding the position of the sub-tenant in the case, the Judge remarked that if such a thing was allowed, a sub-tenant under a sub-lease would never be secure of his tenancy. The landlord and his lessor (in this case Naginlal Hirral) would collude to deprive the sub-lessee of his tenure.

"Take the case of a rent-farmer who has taken a building of four floors at a rental of Rs. 400 per month," he added. "Can a landlord," he asked, "if he needs a floor give the rent-farmer notice to vacate that floor and he falls to do that, file a suit of ejectment declaring the rack-rent as Rs. 1,200?"

NO CAUSE FOR ACTION

In his view no cause of action therefore could be found against the defendants.

When the counsel for the plaintiff said that he had to appeal to the High Court the Judge remarked that it was an important point which as far as he knew had not been covered.

Mr. A. S. Datar assisted by S. J. Shah appeared for the petitioner while Mr. I. J. Samson defended the respondents.

SUIT FOR SIX LAKHS

Nizam Confirms Judicial Committee's Findings

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.) June 11.
The Nizam has confirmed the findings of the Judicial Committee in the appeal filed by Paraja Pannalal and Raja Goverdhanlal, millionaires and sons of the late Sir Banallal Motilal against the judgment of the Full Bench of the Hyderabad High Court in the case in which the late Sir Chandramul Dadha or Bikaner had obtained a decree involving a sum of six lakhs against Seths Kishenchand and Purshottamdas, Bankers of Secunderabad. When the appeal had come up before the Judicial Committee, Justices Sirajyar Jung, Hashimyar Jung and Zoolcader Jung directed that a cash security for the decretal amount should be returned to Raja Pannalal and his brother, subject to conditions that they would be responsible for production of judgment debtors, when called upon to do so.

It will be recalled the case goes back to about thirty years and legal luminaries like Sir Taj Bahadur Sapru, Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir Alladi Krishnaswami, and Mr. O'Connor appeared for the contesting parties at various stages.

Archaeological Find At Durgapur

SIMLA, June 11.
An Archaeological find which is expected to throw considerable light on the prehistoric age has been discovered at Durgapur in Bengal.

The site is unique so far as it is situated on the banks of Damodar and hid on its surface are stone, beads, flint of Chert and pottery heads etc. steps are being taken to bring it under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act and it is understood that trial operations will be undertaken in next cold weather.—United Press.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS



THE LAST LEAGUES

The next moment D'Artagnan, and Planchet were off at full gallop on the two fresh horses along the road to Calais.

"Do you know what happened to Athos?" questioned D'Artagnan as they galloped on.

"I saw one fall at each of his two shots. After that he was fighting with his sword with the others."

"Bravo, Athos," murmured D'Artagnan. "It is sad we had to leave you in the lurch, but maybe the same fate awaits us a few paces away. Forward Planchet, forward, you're a brave fellow."

At Saint-Omer they took a meal standing in the middle of the road and holding their horses by the bridles. At the gates of Calais their mounts dropped to the ground utterly worn out.



THE SKIPPER AND THE STRANGER

D'Artagnan and Planchet proceeded on foot towards the harbour, where they saw only one vessel ready to set sail.

"Can you take me across to England instantly?" they overheard a gentleman ask the captain of the vessel. The gentleman's servant was standing a few paces behind, and both of them were covered with dust as if from a long journey.

"Nobody may cross without express permission from the cardinal," replied the skipper.

"I have the permission," said the gentleman drawing a paper from his pocket.

"I see, but you must get it signed by the governor of the port," the shipmaster told him. "His house is just visible over the trees of that wood you see over there."

The gentleman and his servant immediately set off in the direction of the house.

“One Eyed” Cars Are Public Danger

Proper Use Of Headlights And Better Street Lighting Would Lessen Number Of Accidents

The Publicity Officer of the Western India Automobile Association has issued the following—

It is surprising that there are not more accidents at night caused by the extremely dangerous habit which some motorists have of driving with only the nearside headlight on.

Provided the car has two properly visible sidelights and the nearside headlight swivels somewhat to the left there is no great danger; but a number of thoughtless people drive with a fixed nearside headlight and no sidelights at all.

On a dark night they, therefore, present the appearance of a motorcycle and another car coming towards them on a fairly narrow road might well take some of the room to which he would be entitled were the light coming towards him that of a cyclist, and so crash into the off-wing of the “one-eyed” car. This one-eyed driving is greatly to be deprecated.

Lighting And Accidents

Lighting has a great deal more to do with accidents than is generally realised. During the preliminary arrangements for the present safety campaign in Bombay and district, which is being carried on by the police with the assistance of the W.I.A.A. and other bodies, it was learnt that the very great majority of accidents took place at dusk—i.e., at that particularly difficult moment when daylight is fading and the full power of headlights is not available.

The danger of this time and, of course, of the night itself is greatly increased by the fact that the street lighting in the suburbs is utterly inadequate. All over the world it is considered improper for motorists to use their headlights in towns and in suburban areas; but what is the poor motor-

ist to do, when street lighting is so ineffectual that a lack of visibility makes driving positively dangerous without headlights? If he switches off his headlights he may well run into an unlighted bullock cart, pedestrian, or cyclist. If, however, on the other hand, he keeps his headlights full on he earns the execration of all road users coming towards him. Although the majority of modern cars are fitted with dimming and dipping apparatus of some sort, there is nevertheless a very large number of vehicles on the roads of Bombay which are not so equipped. Accidents therefore caused by inefficient street lighting lie directly at the door of the authority in whose charge street lighting is.

Since, however, it is very easy for a dazzled driver to run straight into an unlighted cart, all motorists whose headlights have dipping or dimming apparatus are strong-

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING Futile Fight For Girl

(From Our Correspondent.) KARACHI, June 10.

The story of how a Chinese girl developed love for and ultimately married Mr. Makrani, a resident of Karachi, was narrated in the Court of Khan Bahadur Mama. First Class Special Honorary Magistrate, where the parents of the girl filed a case under kidnapping against Mr. Makrani.

Yesterday the girl attended the Court in company with her paramour and as they were coming out of the Court her father and uncle removed the girl in a gharry to their house and there ensued a fight wherein Mr. Makrani's friends sought to restore the girl to him but failed. The girl was, however, secured by the police has been sent to hospital to ascertain her age.

ly advised to dip or dim their lights not only when fell motorists are approaching but also when cyclists or horse-driven vehicles are approaching. Cyclists and gharrywallas are just as subject to a dazzle as are motorists, and no section of the community should extend courtesy only to the limited numbers of its own.

Given proper lighting of roadways and proper use of their headlights by motorists it should be possible for a higher speed to be maintained at night than during the day, but those who tour up-country are warned that headlights suitable for town work are not suitable for the open road which requires a longer and more powerful beam. The length of a headlight's beam is dependent on the design of the lamp itself, but many lamps are so arranged that the position of the bulb can be altered to give a longer and narrower beam or a shorter and more diffused light at will.

MADRAS GOVERNOR COMING TO BOMBAY

Lady Erskine Leaving For England

MADRAS, June 11.

The Governor and Lady Marjorie Erskine accompanied by the Military Secretary, A.D.C.'s and Miss Hamilton arrived in Madras this morning by the Blue Mountain Express and left for Bombay immediately by the Bombay Express.

His Excellency proceeds to Ganeshkhind where he will stay at Government House with Major Kelly until Monday afternoon when he returns to Madras en route to Cochin.

Lady Marjorie Erskine accompanied by Miss Hamilton and Capt. Madoc proceeds direct to Bombay from where she sails to England on June 12 by s. s. Rawalpindi.

Captain Goodwin proceeds to Mion from Poona.—A.P.

GAMA INVITED TO HYDERABAD

(From Our Correspondent.) HYDERABAD RESY, June 10.

Prof. Gama with his disciple have been invited to Hyderabad and it is expected that Gama will come to Hyderabad towards the end of June.

Earl Baldwin, Chancellor of Cambridge University, conferred the honorary degrees of Doctor of Law on seven Empire delegates to the Coronation, including the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.

SHIP'S ENGINEERS IN TROUBLE

Sequel To Inquiry Into Death Of Boy Labourer

(From Our Correspondent.) KARACHI, June 10.

As a result of enquiry conducted by the Additional City Magistrate into the accident which occurred aboard s.s. “Euphorbia” on March 20, 1937, resulting in the death of a Muslim boy labourer, the harbour police arrested two European engineers, namely, S. A. Bay, fourth engineer, and G. Reynolds, third engineer, under Section 304-A of the I. P. C. and produced them before the Magistrate who released them on a bail of Rs. 500 each.

It is stated the accident occurred in the engine room and the labourer scalded in hot water, which suddenly rushed through the valve, which was opened by the engineers. The Chief Engineer of the ship in his evidence before the Magistrate said the engineers opened the valve of the port-boiler as a result where of hot water rushed into the starboard boiler and, as starboard boiler feed-valve had been left open the hot water rushed into the starboard boiler and fell on the deceased.

PARSI HIGH PRIEST OF HYDERABAD STATE DEAD

SECUNDERABAD: (By Mail.) Dastur Khorahad Dastur Beharam, High Priest of the Parsis of Hyderabad State who had been ailing for sometime, died here on Sunday morning at the age of 85.

The funeral took place the same evening and was attended by a large number of Parsis.

France To Auction Salvage Rights Of Brig Telemaque

Ship That Sank 150 Years Ago In Seine Is Said To Have £5 Million Worth Of Treasure On Its Board

The armed brig Telemaque, which sank 150 years ago in the Seine estuary, allegedly with £5,000,000 worth of treasure aboard, is shortly to be put up for auction.

This decision was taken by the French Government, following repeated demands to search for what is considered to be the most valuable wreck lost at sea.

£5 Millic. Fortune

The Telemaque's treasure was brought together by Louis XVI, who, foreseeing the coming of the French revolution, had nearly all of the most precious ornaments in his possession, secretly put aboard the brig.

The treasure is supposed to include Marie Antoinette's famous £1,600,000 necklace and £2,400,000 in gold out of Louis XVI's personal fortune.

It also includes sacred ornaments which were assembled in Rouen Cathedral and silver objects of the Abbey of Jumieges an Saint Martin de Boscherville.

On January, 1790, Adrien Quentin, the Telemaque's captain, was offered a large sum of money to transport to London what he thought were barrels of tar. According to the story, he was not aware of the value of the cargo entrusted to him.

Ship Torn From Moorings

He set sail at Rouen and started down the Seine. He was obliged to tie up and wait, upon arriving at the estuary, as the tide was unfavourable.

At midnight, a violent storm broke and tore the ship from her moorings. The captain had only

sufficient time to jump into a life boat and save his life and that of his 10 sailors.

How deep the ship lies embedded in the soft sand to-day is, of course, not known. That is the risk on which the bidders will be obliged to base their offers. What is put up for auction is actually a permit search for the treasure with a condition that the State will reserve the right to one-third of the value recovered.

Thus far, three attempts have been made and the position of the wreck has been ascertained fairly accurately.

Bidding This Month

The first attempt was made by the State in 1818 but the wreck was not found. A second was made in 1837 by Mr. Magny, an engineer who found the site of the wreck but only succeeded in refloating a few boards, spending £3,000 doing it. A third and equally unsuccessful attempt was made a few years ago.

In 1935, a salvage firm asked for permission to work on the wreck. This request, however, led to others and in order to be perfectly fair the authorities decided to auction the salvage rights. The bidding is scheduled to take place sometime in June.

Rs. 2,000

FOR PLACING SKILFULLY



“THIS?”

OR



THAT?”



Our Ingenious Competition

ENTRY COUPONS WILL BE FOUND IN

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE & THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR SUNDAY EDITIONS AND THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

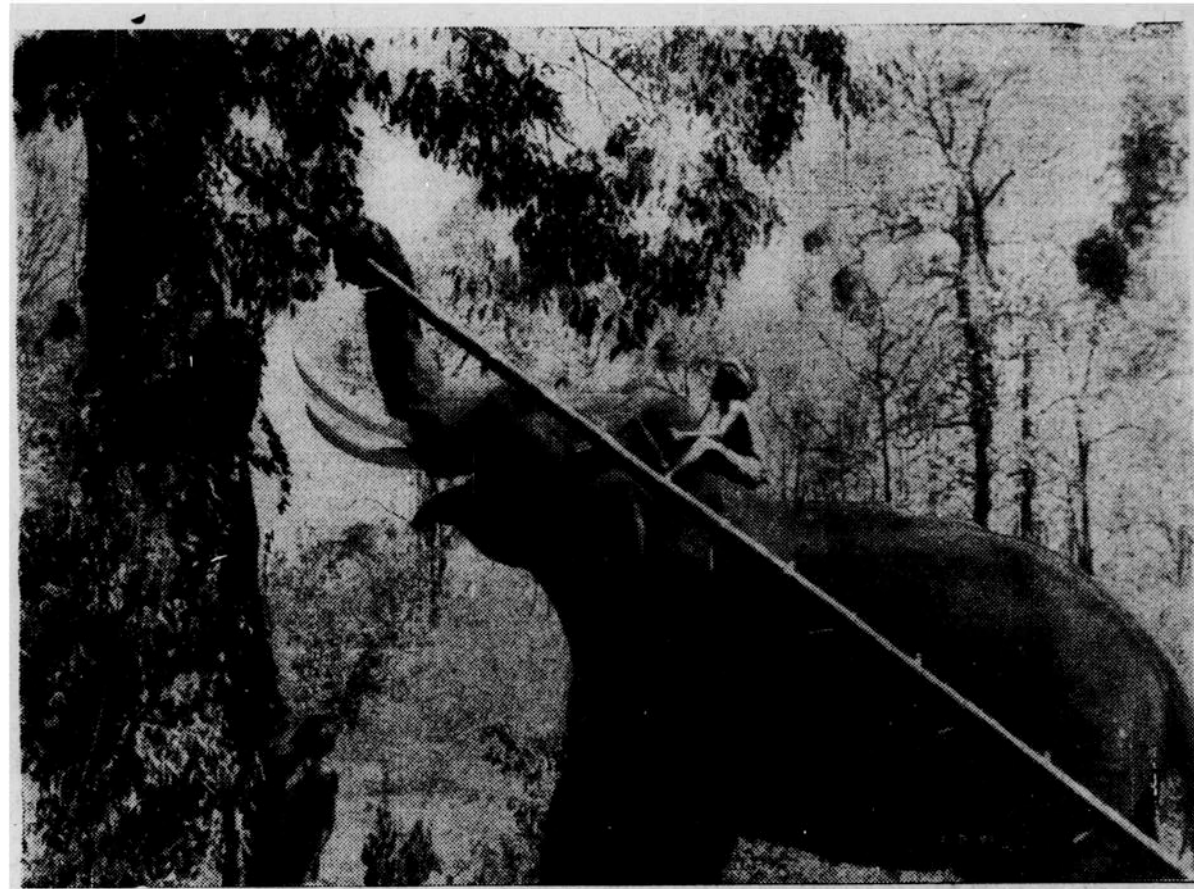
Closing Date—16th June, 1937

FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

"MAYTIME" WITH JEANETTE MACDONALD At The Regal

Splendid in every sense of the meaning, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's first lavish musical offering of 1937 "Maytime" opens to-day at the Regal Theatre with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in the starring roles. A description of the original theme would be superfluous to veterans of the theatre, but it may be written here without fear of contradiction that the studio has gone far and beyond any beauty which the stage attained. "Maytime" was a musical piece of gorgeous proportions when Rida Johnson Young's play was on the boards and it closely approaches the status of a musical masterpiece on the screen. The skilful adaptation was made by Noel Langley. The songs were written by Sigmund Romberg, composer of the original Broadway score and also by Herbert Stothart who has composed the first film operetta "Czaritzza" which provides a lovely sequence in the picture. Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy have not been seen together on the screen for a year. They rose to a unique dual stardom in "Naughty Marietta" and then in "Rose Marie". In the supporting cast of "Maytime" John Barrymore plays a picturesque role as the temperamental impresario, his first since the memorable "Romeo and Juliet" which was one of the sensational pictures of 1936. There is a newcomer in the cast, Lynne Carver, a delicately beautiful young singer from the Kentucky Blue Grass regions who sings and

acts unusually well. She and Tom Brown provide the juvenile romance in the story. In love with Nelson Eddy, a young Jeanette MacDonald, an opera star, actuated by a mistaken sense of duty, marries John Barrymore, the impresario, to whom she owes her career. When circumstance brings her and the singer together again, they realize that their love is stronger than before. Mad with insane jealousy the husband kills the singer. The tragedy answers the problem of the younger girl who is drawn between a choice of love and a career. Miss MacDonald and Eddy sing the stage production hit tune "Will you Remember" so effectively that few who heard it will soon forget it. Miss MacDonald also sings two complete operatic arias and portion of others. Eddy has three novelty songs, "Students' Drinking Song," "Vive L'Opera" and "Virginia Ham and Eggs." In a touching duet the stars sing "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny". The "Czaritzza" opera is an artistic note new to the screen and the chorus and orchestration are remarkably excellent. "Maytime" was produced by Hunt Stromberg and directed by Robert Z. Leonard, the same duo who last year guided the destiny of that memorable picture, "The Great Ziegfeld". Lavish sets, gorgeous costumes and technical perfection combine to produce a picture that launches the new year offerings from Hollywood auspiciously.



Rudyard Kipling's story screened: "Elephant Boy" at the Empire.

WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE IN "ELEPHANT BOY"

A Memorable Picture At The Empire

A New and remarkable boy star is introduced in "Elephant Boy," which Alexander Korda is presenting at the Empire Theatre this week.

He is Sabu, a 13-year-old Indian lad who was discovered in India by Robert Flaherty, co-director of the film, working in the Maharajah's elephant stables. This naive unaffected child is one of the most delightful person-alities ever brought to the screen. Women will love him his smile alone will take care of that. "Elephant Boy" is rare and restful entertainment, right off the beaten track. The story, based on "Toomai of the Elephants," one of Rudyard Kipling's "Jungle Book" yarns, tells of a little Indian boy, son of a mahout, who dreams of the day when he, too, will become a great elephant driver like his famous grandfather, the renowned "Toomai of the Elephants."

RUNS RIOTS. Little Toomai's father is killed, and the boy mourns with Kala Nag, his favourite elephant, a giant tusker. Kala Nag attacks his new driver and runs riot. Fearing disaster Petersen Sahib, the white hunter, decides to shoot the huge beast. But little Toomai boldly approaches his elephant friend and soothes him.

Owing to a misunderstanding Toomai runs away with Kala Nag into the jungle that night. Petersen leads a party in search of them. Toomai is found utterly exhausted but he bears news of an enormous herd of elephants in the vicinity. A stockade is built, beaters are hastily assembled and there follows an exciting round-up in which more elephants are caught than have ever been known before. And the happy boy returns to the camp proudly riding Kala Nag not as little Toomai but as Toomai of the Elephants.

THRILLING CLIMAX The elephant drive provides a thrilling climax to magnificent picture. Seldom as such realism been captured by a camera. It is the rare sort of film which provides excellent entertainment for the entire family.

The film was nearly three years in the making two of which were spent on locale in India. The transfer of the Kipling story could not have been in more sympathetic hands than those of Robert Flaherty and Zoltan Korda, the directors who deserve the warmest congratulations for one of the truly memorable pictures of the year.

BING CROSBY IN DOTS

He isn't a person—he's a corporation. Harry L. Crosby, known to you as you...and to you...as Bing Crosby...as an actor...now has so many interests...that he's working overtime...just trying to keep his affairs straight....

Consider that he is an owner...and trainer...of race horses...that he gets out his own magazine...that he makes phonograph records...that he appears on a radio programme...as well as actor...and you begin to understand...just what Bing's up against.

Bing now employs...about 60 people...to handle his many business affairs...which, if you haven't heard enough...include a farm development...and a race track...at Delmar, California....

But primarily...this lad who was thrown off a motion picture lot...after making a short subject...for the remarkable sum of dol. 20...is an actor...and you'll soon be seeing him...with that old faithful, Bob Burns...the inimitable Martha Raye...and Shirley Ross...in Paramount's "Walkie Wedding".....

Bing, recently elected head...of the Los Angeles Gonzaga-Spokane Club...was born in Tacoma...May 2, 1904...and got the nickname of "Bing" because he shouted that famous sound... "Bing"...louder than any other kid...while playing "cowboy and Indian".....

He moved to Spokane...with his family...when he was too young to know...what it is all about...and spent the years of his youth there...going to Gonzaga College...to study law....

There was only one catch to this...which was that he had been bitten...by the acting bug...and had appeared in amateur theatrical...so his interests were along theatrical...and vocal lines...to say nothing of his work...in developing a seven-piece orchestra...He and a pal...named Rinker...toured the Pacific coast, ended in Los

VALUABLE PRIZES AND FREE CINEMA TICKETS

At The Capitol

In conjunction with Paramount's thrilling drama of auto-hazards, "And Sudden Death" the management of the Capitol, where the picture will be shown for the week commencing June 12th, are offering the following two simple competitions for the pleasure of their patrons. Competitions and win valuable prizes and free cinema tickets. No entrance-fee will be charged.

SAFETY FIRST!

Answer the following simple questions on the rules of the road and send them in so as to reach the Capitol not later than Wednesday, June 23rd.

QUESTIONS:

- 1 Where should cars not be parked?
- 2 In what situations should one car not overtake another?
- 3 What should pedestrians do when crossing the road?
- 4 To what traffic must the driver of a car give way?
- 5 When is horn-blowing illegal? 1 2
- 6 Whether you are walking or driving a car, what should you do when you hear a fire-engine or ambulance car approaching?
- 7 Which is the safer, to walk facing the traffic, or with your back to it?
- 8 When driving a car at night in what direction should you look when faced with the blinding glare of an oncoming car's headlights?
- 9 When parking your car on a hill what precautions should you take in addition to putting on the hand-brake?
- 10 What hand signals should you give (1) when slowing up, and (2) when stopping your car, and (3) when making a right turn?

Free Cinema Tickets for correct answers to above questions.

"WINDBAG THE SAILOR"

At The Excelsior

You know what sailors are—free and easy, bright and breezy, according to the old ditty—but you cannot possibly know the half of it until you've seen these adventures of Captain Ben Cutlet as served up by Will Hay. The Cap. is a nautical Ananias who raises the hair of the boys in the bar at Falport with tales of his derring-do, and one day is hoist on his own petard. Ben is given command of the "Rob Roy", a vessel doomed by her owners to be scuppered, but despite the fact that a rascally first mate takes her thousands of miles out of her course, that the crew mutiny, and that Ben and his little band are marooned on a cannibal island, the "Rob Roy" comes gallantly home again to secure honour and glory for our mendacious old salt.

First and foremost, the comedy is a triumph of leading characterisation, for Will Hay has never been in such form as in this characterisation of a land-lubber sea captain. Will's finely pointed witticisms are heard to advantage in his early sagas of the sea, while his efforts to dodge the command of the "Rob Roy" are no less diverting. It is the detail of the voyage, however, that supplies the main hilarity, and to see Ben, his crony, Jeremiah Harbottle, and stowaway Albert, all trying to work out a navigation chart, is to know comedy at its breezy best. The mutiny, too, has its colourful action, while the drollery of the cannibal island business rounds off a voyage which may be described as the limit in resourceful fooling.

Most realistically staged as to its maritime atmosphere, and packed with the rollicking humour of this most incompetent of all master mariners, abetted by an outside in comedy crews, grinning cannibals and scuppering villains, the narration moves vigorously through a mass of ingenious incident which must prove irresistible to the generality of patrons. In addition to the

major drolleries of Will Hay, the narration is delightfully served by the senile droolings of Comrade Harbottle in the person of Moore Marriott, the juvenile pectinacy of Graham Moffatt as the boy Albert, and the scowling villainies of Dennis Wyndham as the scheming first mate. Others who score in an excellent all-round cast include Norma Varden as a cos bellever in the Captain's menaces and Army Veness as the shrewish Mrs. Harbottle.

ROSALIND RUSSELL LEARNED THE HARD WAY

"The hard way is the best way, when learning to act." At least that's the way Rosalind Russell feels about it, and she is a perfect example of her belief, having followed it from the beginning of her career.

"I'm sure I could never have gone through those hardships if it hadn't been for my father. The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer actress spoke of her apprenticeship as a touring company small part player. "Father always stressed the importance of 'whatever you do, do well.' Don't start anything you cannot do your best with," he often told me. "That tends to make one a slovenly person, and detracts from one's character!"

It was well that he was a man of foresight, for Rosalind might have easily gone the way of most other society girls. Born in the lap of luxury, a girl of less will-power would have been trapped in the social swirl that sooner or later captures almost all wealthy and socially prominent personalities.

But Rosalind didn't wait for the inevitable to happen. She remembered her father's teachings, determined to become an actress, and joined the first touring company that would take her.

Rosalind had cleared the first hurdle, that of avoiding, or rather refusing, an easy job with a Broadway show, such as her in-

fluential friends could have gotten her.

"Those twenty-six weeks I toured the Adirondacks, doing two shows a day, rain or shine, were the hardest I ever hope to spend," said Rosalind, in her own candid manner, "but if I had it to do again, I'd do it and like it. Money couldn't buy what I learned during those many hard weeks."

The newly acquired acting foundation deeply set within her, Rosalind went to New York...to conquer, on her own.

"That first year was pretty hard but anything was easy compared to those touring shows," laughed Rosalind. "The 'bit' parts Broadway producers gave me added more acting knowledge to my growing repertoire. After twelve months of 'bits' I felt ready to tackle featured roles."

From then on it was merely a matter of time before this slender girl got the "breaks" she was ready and waiting for. She had learned how to take the knocks of life and yet keep smiling.

"It makes either a star or a 'has-been' out of you. I'm still wondering under which category I come," she said with a twinkle in her eyes.

Although Miss Russell has now arrived as an actress, she is still following her father's teachings. She guesses she always will. "No actor is so good he can't improve," she firmly believes.

DETENTION OF FRENCH INDIANS

Dr. Lohia On "Breach Of International Usage"

CHANDERNAGORE, June 10.

It is understood that Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Secretary, Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee, is in communication with the Minister for Colonies to the French Government, the Secretary to the French League of Rights of Man and the Governor of French India, in connection with the continued detention in British India of three French Indian subjects of Chandernagore, namely, Kalicharan Ghosh, Prakash Chandra Das and Tincowri Mukherjee, all of whom were arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. In his letters Dr. Lohia is understood to have pointed out that the subject raised the question of breach of international usage and as such should attract the immediate attention of the French Government.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that in December 1936, the French Indian Assembly of Pondicherry passed a resolution condemning the action of the British Government in detaining these French Indian subjects.

It is reported that a communication has been received here from Dr. Lohia stating that the Governor of French India is intervening on behalf of the three detainees.—United Press.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES ACTORS WHAT WILL NOT GO OVER IN SCENES

Movie actors do more than act and directors do more than direct, it was illustrated by Marlene Dietrich, Ernst Lubitsch, and Herbert Marshall recently on the set where they are making "Angel."

Miss Dietrich, wearing a very loose and revealing gown, read the following line from the script:—"I'll put on something more comfortable." She paused a moment and then added: "If I'm not mistaken, we are going to have to change that line. It was spoken by an actress dressed as I one time, and ever since it has brought a laugh."

Lubitsch agreed, and the line was changed.

Herbert Marshall read one of his lines from the script. It was: "I met him in the trenches."

"They wouldn't say that in England, really," observed Marshall, who is an Englishman and who served in the World War. "What would they say, Bart?" asked Lubitsch.

"Why, I think they would say: 'I met him in the war,'" Marshall replied. That is the way the line is read in the picture.

Ernest Cossart, who plays the part of a butler, was supposed to hum a song when arranging Marshall's clothes.

"What is that you are humming, Cavallera Rusticanna?" asked Lubitsch. Cossart nodded. "You will have to hum something else," Lubitsch added. "Cavallera Rusticanna is copyrighted in England." In the picture Cossart hums a bar from the Peer Gynt suite.

"SUDDEN DEATH"

At The Capitol

A top-speed romance with the menace of auto death playing the role of villain, is told in the powerful Paramount film "And Sudden Death" which opens to-day at the Capitol Theatre. Frances Drake and Randolph Scott hold leading roles in the picture's love story. Miss Drake is the fact-driving daughter of a moneyed leader in her town's civic affairs. She has been cited for reckless driving many times and finally Scott, a police lieutenant, takes up the job of trying to teach her motor responsibility. He succeeds and a romance between the two begins. Shortly after, however, the girl is riding with her intoxicated brother, Tom Brown, when he drives his machine into a school bus, injuring a number of children and causing the death of one. Knowing what will happen if it is learned that her brother was driving while intoxicated, Miss Drake shifts into the driver's seat and assumes responsibility. She is convicted of manslaughter and sent to the penitentiary. Only a second crash, which brings her brother's death succeeds in revealing the facts that free her and patch up the shattered romance. Featured players include Billy Lee, Fuzzy Knight, Terry Walker and Porter Hall. The picture inspired by the article printed in Reader's Digest which started national agitation against traffic deaths, was directed by Charles Barton.



A scene from "Windbag The Sailor" now shown at the Excelsior.



"And Sudden Death" at the Capitol this week.



"Maytime" with Jeanette MacDonald at the Regal this week.

Soothes Skin irritations



DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with Headaches and other troubles no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent. per cent. success. Particulars on request. **KAMALA WORKS**, Panchpota, Bengal, (B.C.).

PLEASING PEARL

A unique Sanyasi Preparation which when kept in mouth produces power of retention. When boiled in milk daily for 5 minutes and the milk drunk every morning feeds nerves; builds up strength, overcomes debility and depression. It gives tonic effects in all cases of weakness and depression a fine health builder; a boon to every young and old, invalids and depressed; male and female. Once purchased lasts for life. Price (special) Rs. 20 (full strength) 1/2 (low power) Rs. 5. Pleasing paste. A fine preparation for outward use in time. Price Rs. 3/8. **THE PEARL PHARMACY**, Lyallpura, Punjab.

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Radically cures all sorts of Boils, Sores, Sinuses, Gangrenes, Carbuncles, Piles, Fistula, Gorrheas, foul ulcers, etc. on application. It may be taken as the best Blood Purifier. Re. 1-4 per bottle. All India Medical Exhibition awarded medals. Ask for details. **NEW FORMULA (C)** Randi, Bengal, Agents: Vannelli Shikha & Co., Princess St., Bombay.

The Perfect complexion soap



One Wolf's Schnappe a day for your Health's sake



And in case you forget - Always keep a bottle in the house

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International Trade In 1937

UPWARD TENDENCY IN FIRST QUARTER

Anglo-Jap Maritime Competition

(From Our Correspondent.)

PRAGUE, June 3.

The world trade is indicated as keeping to the upward tendency in the first quarter of 1937. According to the report just issued of the German Statistical Institute, the foreign trade covering that of 52 States to whose account fall 90 to 95 per cent of the total world trade rose in the first quarter of 1937 to 27.4 milliards of Marks as against 22.8 in the corresponding period of the previous year and 26.3 in the last quarter of 1936. As against the corresponding period of the previous year, there is thus an increase of 20 per cent. The imports of the 52 States concerned represent a rise of 18.6 per cent and exports 21.5 per cent. The chief causes for the extension in world trade, the Reich Statistical Institute finds, in price development and requirement rise. Also speculative outlook that anticipated price development is stated as playing a part. The revival of Italian trade after the sanctions as well exercised some weight. The countries that devalued in autumn, France, Holland, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia, are mentioned as specially increasing their foreign trade.

DEVELOPMENT OF TURKEY'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Turkey's textile production is reported as getting to make rapid advance. According to the plan put up by the Ministry of Economy and the Sumer Bank textile production next year is to be brought to 8.85 million kg. of woven goods and 2.87 million kg. of yarns. The number of spindles is to be increased from 59,200 to 100,000. The majority of the textile factories in Turkey are in State hands and controlled by the Sumer Bank.

SIAM'S ATTENTION TO SUGAR PRODUCTION

Siam is indicated as giving close attention to the development of sugar industry. An order to the value of 10.5 million Crowns (a little over a million Rupees) for the construction of a big sugar factory is just announced as having been placed with the well-known Czechoslovak engineering and machine construction concern, Skoda Works.

ANGLO-JAPANESE COMPETITION

Japanese shipping as reports in the European press have would seem to have made a great difference in the maritime traffic be-

tween India and the Far East, once greatly dominated by British shipping. At present practically seventy per cent of the shipping between India on one side and China, Manchukuo and Japan on the other side, fall to Japan's share. According to a report in an important European trade review, the development is seen with concern with British and Anglo-Indian shipping services. Japan is indicated as having evinced little interest for negotiations towards limiting her competition, depending on the strong position held. There is a reference to restriction being imposed on Japan in regard to Indian coastal trade. It would be a matter of care and interest to know how the development is going to effect Indian shipping interests.

INDO-CZECHOSLOVAKIAN TRADE

Indo-Czechoslovakian trade is shown as marking good progress according to the figures for April published by the Czechoslovak Statistical Institute. Imports from India to Czechoslovakia in April, 1937, amounted in value to 44 million Crowns as against 25 million in the same month of the previous year, the corresponding figures for exports from Czechoslovakia to India being 14 million and 6 million Czechoslovak Crowns respectively. Imports from India to Czechoslovakia in the period from January-April 1937 amounted to 135 million Crowns against 78 in the same period of 1936, the corresponding figures for exports from Czechoslovakia to India being 51 and 22 million Crowns respectively. The new devaluation measure in Czechoslovakia and progress in industrial production appear to have given a stimulus to Czechoslovakia's export trade with India as well, which is suited to exercise a good influence in the retention of Czechoslovakia as a valuable market for Indian products. The opening of an agency of the Czechoslovak Export Institute in India with headquarters in Bombay also seem to prove a beneficial medium for the development of trade between the two countries. Czechoslovakia in fact has again for a while been an expanding market for Indian products and it is to be hoped that the new economic revival well in progress in the country with extension of exports to India also will contribute to the consolidation of India's export interests with this important unit.

Indo-Ceylonese Relations

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail).

"In regard to the children of the soil, it is right that their interests should have precedence over others. But if Indians or others are born in and have made Malaya their permanent home, why should they not be considered children of the soil?"

This question is asked by Congress President Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a written statement to the "Straits Times" in which he defines the relationship between the Indian and Ceylonese communities in this country.

"If Ceylonese and Indians are to be classed together for any purpose, we have no objection. We would welcome this as we would welcome an even larger association. But let this be done in a straightforward way by calling them Indians and Ceylonese and not by way of subterfuge or forced interpretation."

TEXT OF STATEMENT.

Pandit Nehru's statement is as follows:—

A question has often been put to me as to the contacts that should exist between the Indians and Ceylonese in Malaya. An interview with me that has recently appeared in the press contains one or two statements in regard to this matter which are liable to create some misapprehension and so I should like to express myself clearly on this subject.

Force of circumstances make us in India act and think on the nationalist plane. That is inevitable for all Indians wherever they might live, for our primary objective must be national freedom. But I want them to develop at the same time the international habit of mind and to develop contacts with other countries and peoples. We have a big part to play in the future. Let us prepare ourselves for it.

These contacts will inevitably be greater with those countries and peoples with whom we have com-

mon interests and whose world policy might ultimately coincide with ours. Thus I think that India and China have a great deal in common and their future co-operation will not only be advantageous to both, but of benefit to the world at large.

NO DISTINCTION.

I have, therefore, urged upon Indians in Malaya to develop the closest co-operation with the Malaysians and the Chinese as well as others living in this country. The Ceylonese are nearer to us in many ways than any other people outside India and it is only natural that our association with them should be close. I make no distinction in this matter between the Jaffna Tamils and the Singhalese or other Ceylonese. India has been a kind of elder brother to Ceylon for long ages past.

This should be the general outlook of the Indians here. But it is obvious that co-operation to develop on sound lines must be based on some common policy. A so-called co-operation mainly thinking in terms of jobs or privileged positions for a few persons is not true co-operation; it is nearly allied to jobbery and I am not interested in it. Strength comes to a community from self-reliance and not from a few State jobs that might be given to it. Even the State jobs come ultimately more to those who have this strength and self-reliance. Co-operation must also be both in ill-fortune and good fortune.

WRONG IN FACT.

If this basis for working together is accepted, and I do not see how any person can reject it, then there should be no difficulty in the fullest co-operation. There seems to have been some argument as to whether Ceylon Tamils should be classed as Indians. Some such interpretation has apparently been given in Malaya. This seems to be wrong in fact and likely to create a split among the Ceylonese which is not desirable. It is obviously not true in the political sense of the word. But a more important consideration is that such an interpretation will en-

(Continued on Page 15 Col 5.)

MAHOMED HAJI SABOO SIDDIK INSTITUTION.

Statements of Receipts and Payments for the Year ended 31st March, 1936.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Interest on Securities and Current Account	1,00,575 7 10	SALARIES AND WAGES	4,443 12 3
Miscellaneous Receipts	97 0 0	Postage Stamps and Stationery	612 8 9
		General Expenses including Advertisement	
		Bank Commission, Conveyance Expenses etc.	2,067 1 9
		Insurance	251 9 0
		Shepherd Road land and old Building	
		Maintenance Expenses	3,557 3 3
		Electricity Charges	172 7 0
		Stores, Yarns etc.	5,055 4 3
		Cost of Books and Salary of Teachers	216 9 9
		Games and Sport Expenses	498 13 0
		Legal Charges	4,114 8 2
		Audit Fees	50 0 0
		Depreciation on:	
		Old Building	500 0 0
		Old Machinery	1,558 4 6
		New Machinery	3,603 3 8
		Furniture	672 3 0
		Electric Installation & Fixture	2,298 10 6
			8,532 5 0
		Donar's Photo	566 10 0
		Excess of Receipts over Payments carried to	
		Balance Sheet	69,833 11 0
Total Rupees	1,00,672 7 10	Total Rupees	1,00,672 7 10

Examined and found correct.

S. B. Billimoria & Co.,
Registered Accountants,
Auditors.

BOMBAY, 23rd April, 1937.

MAHOMED HAJI SABOO SIDDIK INSTITUTION.

Statements of Affairs as at 31st March, 1936.

CAPITAL FUND as per last Balance Sheet		CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.		PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	
	13,36,914 11 1			LAND AND BUILDINGS, at cost as per last Balance Sheet	2,06,790 12 0
INVESTMENT FLUCTUATION.				Additions during the year.	
Reserve as per last Balance Sheet	3,16,340 8 0			Payment made to Mistry for Supervision of Building under construction. Rs. 600	
Additions during the year.	15,334 3 0			Penalty paid for not executing the conveyance in time Rs. 500	
					1,100 0 0
LIABILITIES.					2,07,890 12 0
For Expenses	50 0 0			Less: Depreciation written off during the year on Old Building.	500 0 0
For Other Finance	0 10 0				2,07,390 12 0
				Advance on account of Building under construction and for repairs (to be accounted for):	
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT.				Advances to Contractor	1,47,000 0 0
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	8,73,035 13 9			Advances to Architect	3,500 0 0
Add: Excess of Receipts over Payments during the year as per Statements.	69,833 11 0			Advances to Plumber	5,650 0 0
					1,56,150 0 0
				MACHINERY AT COST.	
				New Machinery at cost as per last Balance Sheet	24,883 13 9
				Additions during the year including erection charges for Wages and Spare Parts (Certified by the Mechanical Engineer and the Secretary).	47,370 12 4
					72,254 10 1
				Less: Depreciation written off during the year.	3,808 3 8
					68,446 6 8
				Second hand Machinery as per last Balance Sheet	1,932 7 0
				Additions during the year including erection charges for Wages and Spare Parts (Certified by the Mechanical Engineer and the Secretary) and cost of Old Motor Car.	4,300 11 3
					6,233 2 3
				Less: Depreciation written off during the year.	1,588 4 6
					4,644 18 9
				FURNITURE AT COST	
				Balance as per last Balance sheet	512 4 0
				Additions during the year	6,209 9 0
					6,721 13 0
				Less: Depreciation written off as per last Balance Sheet 77 4 0	
				Depreciation during the year:	672 3 0
					749 7 0
					5,978 8 0
				ELECTRIC INSTALLATION at cost	
				Less: Depreciation written off during the year	2,298 10 6
					8,190 0 0
				INVESTMENT	
				3 1/2 per cent Government Promissory Notes at Face Value	7,99,500 0 0
				3 1/2 per cent. Government Notes of the Face Value of Rs. 8,27,000 at cost Rs. 7,97,227-3-0	15,56,727 3 0
				4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes of 1960-70 of the Face Value of	39,000 0 0
				5 per cent. Government Loan 1939-44 of the Face Value	5,15,000 0 0
					21,10,727 3 0
				Market Value of the above Securities as at 31st March 1936	
				Rs. 21,79,105 7 6	
				ADVANCES	
				Advances to Employees	67 8 0
				Advances for legal Expenses: Messrs. Gulamally Noorani & Co., Solicitors for legal expenses	1,500 0 0
				Advances to Merchant	27 1 6
					1,594 0 0
				CASH AND OTHER BALANCES	
				Deposit with Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited	200 0 0
				Deposit with Bombay Municipality	227 0 0
				Balance with Bank of India Limited on Current Account	46,908 13 5
				Cash on hand	14 15 0
					47,345 13 5
Total Rupees	26,11,500 8 10			Total Rupees	26,11,500 8 10

We have examined the Statement of affairs of the Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik Institution, dated 31st March 1936 above set forth and have obtained all the information and the explanations we have required. In our opinion the above Statement of Affairs exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Institution's affairs according to the best of our informations and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Institution.

S. B. Billimoria & Co.,
Registered Accountants
Auditors.

BOMBAY, 23rd April, 1937.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Cattle Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Cattle Conference held at Simla a few days ago, under the Presidentship of the Viceroy has not improved matters a bit on the question of fodder supply and opening of forest lands, of course under certain conditions, for grazing purposes, as most of the grass lands have been taken into forest areas since the establishment and thereafter of the Forest Department.

An Agriculturist would be glad to see his cattle improved and get good milk for the nourishment of his half starved children, by co-operating with the H. E. the Viceroy's Stud bull scheme. But the question that disturbs his mind is that when he is living from hand to mouth on account of the rigour of the present Land Revenue Code, how he is to maintain the bull.

Revenue District officers have been holding meetings in different villages and bring to the notice of the villagers great advantages and benefits of keeping stud bulls in their villages. Many merchants and business firms, who were first charmed by the scheme of stud bulls, out of charity for the improvement of the health of village children, for getting a good supply of milk, paid in the beginning, prices of bulls. Questions then arose with regard to the maintenance of these presented bulls, without any provision for their upkeep, charges, etc. On account of the difficulty of maintaining a bull by villagers, it has now been made a policy, that no present of a stud bull is to be accepted, unless arrangements are made by the donor or any one else, for its maintenance.

On account of the policy of not accepting a bull unless the provision is made for its maintenance, the work of popularising the advantages of stud bulls is at a stand still at present. I would therefore suggest in order to pass over the difficulty of maintaining a bull, that the maintaining of such bulls, should be included in the items of Village uplift work. Thus the question of maintaining a bull would be automatically solved and the great work of popularising the stud bulls could be renewed vigorously.

The general impression of the agriculturists and the general public was that H. E. the Viceroy's scheme of stud bulls would be taken up by the Provincial Governments under their control and at Government expenses, for the improvement of agricultural and milk cattle. But the impression of the people turned out to be wrong from the present actual state of things and in spite of the present Viceroy being a Farmer and sympathetic for the welfare of agricultural classes. The present stringent Forest rules have not yet been sufficiently slackened to meet the fodder question and thus enable the villagers to take up work of improvement of cattle. It is a pity that no fodder question was discussed in its detail at the conference. Such half measures in no way would solve the question of pastures and thereby the improvement of cattle.

England, being an industrial country and not an agricultural one, can boast of pastures and many grass lands. According to the report in 1934, the total grass land acreage in England, was approximately two and one half times the total acreage of arable land—P. 161. The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England Vol. 96. Compared to this what is the percentage of grass lands in respect of arable lands in India? According to statistics worked out it is stated that Ireland, which is known as Emerald Island, on account of its ever green grass lands, has 33 per cent. of grass lands; while India has 3 per cent. of grass lands. There are good grass lands near Bombay in the Thana District, but most of them under forests.

All talk about the improvement of cattle would be in wilderness, unless the total acreage of grazing were increased on the line with those of the other countries and according to the Indian conditions. Again the Government should put a stop to the exportation of bones and relax forest rules, for the cutting of fuel trees, for on account of the hard forest rules, village people, use cattle dung as fuel, thereby the land is deprived of excellent manure as no sufficient quantity of farm yard manure and bone meal can be had for using on lands to return to their normal condition, after they have been exhausted of their food material

for the growth of crops. That is the reason why our crops are poor in growth.

I had the opportunity of addressing village meetings at Bhayandar and Ovala, for popularising the scheme for stud bulls, at the request of Prant Officer for Kalyan. The villagers were enthusiastic and welcomed the scheme, but the difficulty came on the question of maintenance of bulls, which they considered, with all the advantages of the scheme, as a white elephant, from the point of view of their economic condition.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

Sanatorium At Ganeshpuri

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Dr. Kothawalla of Bombay has it is understood purchased from Government a big plot of land admeasuring about 30 acres at Ganeshpuri near Vajreshwari in Bhiwandi Taluka, where he has built sanatorium and bathrooms for medicinal baths. In this plot there are four hot springs called Ganesh Kund, Gorekhnath Kund, Machhandranath Kund and Jalandhar Kund. The river Tansa also goes from this plot. The first hot spring has already disappeared now, as Dr. Kothawalla has built bath rooms on it. The remaining three hot springs which are in the river Tansa, are also likely to disappear as it is understood that Dr. Kothawalla intends to build bath-rooms there also.

These hot springs were used by the public for a cure against skin and other diseases. There are other well-built hot springs also near Hindu temples at Ganeshpuri and Akali, but the water of those springs is not so effective for the cure of skin disease as is of the above four springs, and if the remaining three hot springs in the Tansa river are also closed by Dr. Kothawalla, the poor people who were making free use of the same will be completely and permanently deprived of the benefit they were so long enjoying. Moreover if a dam is constructed in the river for the protection of the bath-rooms which are to be built the water flow of the river will go in the surrounding fields and damage the crops. One really wonders how Government sold a part of land from river.

The people of surrounding villages who had anticipated this danger had it is understood protested against selling the land particularly of the part of river Tansa, but all their objections were brushed aside under one pretext or other. Some people who supported the scheme were led to believe that a qualified doctor would be in charge of the Sanatorium and he would be freely available to the surrounding villagers for consultation and the charges for medicinal baths would be kept so low as to allow even the poorest to take advantage of the same; but the charges are so high now, that even the people of middle state will not be able to pay.

It will be thus seen that the promises made were not translated into action. The qualified doctor-in-charge of the Sanatorium it is understood demands a fee of Rs 5/ per visit which is too high for the poor villagers. With a view to avoid all the above difficulties in the way of poor villagers it is desirable, indeed absolutely necessary, to take back the part of land from Tansa river from Dr. Kothawalla so as to allow poor villagers to use the hot springs freely as before.

Will the Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad, kindly have the matter enquired into, and relieve the poor villagers from the above difficulties by granting their humble request.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. RAUT.

Congress And Indians Abroad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—India presents a sorry spectacle to an Indian residing abroad and occasionally returning home.

Indians abroad have occasions to feel and know what want of self-respect means. A nation that is not independent is envied at by foreigners. Most of our political leaders must have felt the sensation of offended dignity in their tours abroad. Yet it is amazing to find some of these leaders at home quibbling about communal interests and shelving national honour into the background.

Now that the Congress has succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Hindu masses the country is again faced with the danger of the Muslim community shelving back by decades the day when India can hold up her head among the nations of the world. What undertaking can the Congress give the Muslims? What is

the value of a pledge in modern politics? Did not Mussolini walk through Abyssinia while Haile Selassie was frantically calling upon the League of Nations to fulfil their pledge? Is not the Muslim community large enough and powerful enough to thrive under a Government of the people, by the people? What undertaking have the Muslims from the present Government for their special protection?

British papers abroad give wide publicity to every Hindu-Muslim riot and controversy, and how humiliating it is for the Indians those who live abroad can tell. One cannot but have praise for the wonderful perseverance shown by the Congress in awakening once again self-respect in the hearts of people dwelling in depressing surroundings. Most towns and villages in India look like relics of a myc-gone age—a ramshackle jumble of mud hovel; they compare very unfavourably with the well laid-out and spotlessly clean towns and villages of backward Africa. The slush of centuries remains with us. The eyes of Indians abroad are turned to the Congress. On its undaunted efforts to gain for the country political independence depends the honour of Indians abroad. It must be chary of entering into any compromise or coming to any retrograde decision which may give foreigners further cause to look at us with contempt.—Yours, etc.,

AN EAST AFRICAN INDIAN.

Discrimination Against Indians In Ceylon

The Hon. Secretary, the Ceylon Indian League writes:

Though there are about one million Indians in Ceylon, problems confronting them jeopardising their political and economic rights are not receiving adequate attention and publicity in India. If close and immediate attention be not bestowed on them and timely and effective action taken to protect and safeguard their interests, a situation much worse than what it is in South Africa will soon ensue.

Besides many executive orders, Land Development Ordinance, Civil Service Ordinance, Medical Ordinance, etc., are already on the Statute Book containing discriminatory provisions against Indians and depriving them of some of their legitimate rights as citizens.

Without waiting for the Report of the Immigration Commissioner steps are now being taken to restrict immigration by amending the Destitute Immigrants Ordinance and giving unlimited power to the executive officer to declare anyone as a destitute in spite of his having with his person the requisite amount. Further, whereas the expenses for repatriating a destitute does not exceed Rs. 20, it is nothing but discriminatory to lay down that an Indian should possess not less than Rs. 150 to be permitted to enter Ceylon. Worst still is the draft Ordinance to amend the Village Communities Ordinance.

The virus of discriminatory legislation is thus introduced in local self-governing institutions also; and this element of discriminatory legislation logically leads to a re-consideration of the spirit and tenor of the Donoughmore constitution introducing adult franchise and investing elected Ministers of the legislature with considerable power for initiating and shaping legislation in harmony with its letter and spirit.

A Contrast

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Will you kindly bring the following remark which appeared in to-day's "Times of India" to the notice of your readers:

"Rioting had broken out without any rhyme or reason... Such a situation was much more difficult to handle than trouble arising out of some specific point of religious difference."

and point out the fact that the last year's riot which had a specific reason lasted for weeks, whereas this riot, which is very difficult to be handled, lasted but a few hours.

The mystery of the whole thing is not so difficult to be solved by your readers, if they just go through the remark once again.—Yours, etc.,

A. P. FYER.

Bombay, June 7 Official And Personal

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lt.-Colonel C. G. Toogood Military Secretary and Captain M. V. Milbank Aide-de-Camp left Kirkee for Bombay on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner at Nepean Sea Road Bombay on Friday.

BUDGET SESSION OF BENGAL LEGISLATURE

Provisional Time Table Of Business

DARJEELING, June 10. "United Press" understands that the Budget session of the Bengal Legislative Assembly and the Bengal Legislative Council will commence on 29th and 30th of July respectively.

It is understood the following time-table has been provisionally drawn up for the forthcoming session.

29th July.—The presentation of Budget to the Legislative Assembly by the Finance Member and explanatory memorandum by the Finance Secretary.

30th July.—Presentation of Budget to the Legislative Council by the Finance Member with an explanatory memorandum by the Finance Secretary.

2nd to 5th August.—General discussion on the Budget in the Legislative Assembly.

6th and 9th August.—General discussion on the Budget in the Legislative Council.

August 20, 21, 22 to 28, 30 and 31 and September 1 to 4 and 6.—Voting on demands for grants.

15th September.—Placing of the authenticated schedule before the Assembly.

If, however, His Excellency the Governor decides to address the members of both houses, the Legislature may be summoned one day earlier, that is to say, on the 28th of July next.—United Press.

BENEFIT SHOW OF "JANMABHOOMI"

At The Roxy

The management of Saraswati Vidyalaya have arranged an interesting programme in the Roxy Talks at 10 a.m. on Sunday the proceeds of which will go to the school fund which needs very badly public support.

A much appreciated picture of Bombay Talks "Janma-Bhoomi" is selected for this show. Miss Davika Rani has kindly consented to preside.

A variety entertainment is also included in which Master Shivaji a young lad of 10 years will copy all the Indian screen songs which is sure to surprise the Bombay public, there will also be some instrumental performance by Messrs. Banarji and Jadhav who need no introduction to music lovers.

Presidency Health Conditions

The official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 5th June states:—

The Presidency cholera figures for the week were:—583 attacks and 209 deaths against 832 attacks and 370 deaths in the previous week. West Khandesh district reported 371 attacks and 115 deaths against 288-97 in the previous week; Satara 132-62 against 376-181; East Khandesh 21-11 against 13-4; Sholapur 19-6 against 22-23; Dhawarwar 15-3 against 14-9; Nasik 14-6 against 72-43; Ahmednagar 9-3 against 38-16; Belgaum 1-1 against 3-1; Bombay Suburban 1-1 against nil and Poona 0-1 against 5-3.

PLAGUE

Ten cases and 3 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 5-2 in the previous week. Kanara district had 7 attacks and 3 deaths against 1-0 and Belgaum 3-0 against 3-1.

SMALLPOX

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Kolaba district 28-0; Ratnagiri 25-4; Broach 23-5; Panch Mahals 17-0; Kaira 15-1; Poona 15-0; Satara 14-2; East Khandesh 12-2; Dhawarwar 5-1; Sholapur 5-0; Belgaum 4-0; Bijapur 3-4; Ahmednagar 3-3; West Khandesh 1-0; Nasik 0-1 and Bombay city 24-16. Total 194 attacks and 39 deaths against 159-39 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Two cases and 1 death from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week against 7 attacks and 5 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town recorded 1 attack only and Bandra town 1-1.

DALMIA CEMENT CAPITAL OVERSUBSCRIBED

The Secretary, Dalmia Sugar Mill, Dehri writes:—

Dalmia cement shares have been oversubscribed. Success is unprecedented. Many thousands of applications have been received from all corners of the country.

"Congress Desire Founded On Noblest Ideals"

SIR WAZIR HASAN'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

Opposition To It Is Tantamount To Violation Of League Constitution

The existing system on which the Government of our Country is carried on is not only insufficient for our purposes, but is positively obstructive. The desire of the Congress is, therefore, founded on the noblest ideals, one political and the other social which have moved nations into action in the past, as they will move them in future despite opposition and obstruction, says Sir Wazir Hasan in the course of an article on Congress programme of mass contact and the Muslim League attitude.

Says Sir Wazir Hasan:—Any opposition to Congress in its endeavours to establish political contact with the masses for the purpose of the speedy attainment of the goal is, in my opinion, a direct violation of the League Constitution."

Sir Syed Wazir Hasan writes:—

The Indian National Congress has determined to establish political contact with Muslim masses and this has given rise to a hostile attitude in certain quarters. These two facts must therefore be accepted: (1) that the Congress has seriously embarked on that career

and (2) that a few distinguished Mussalmans in India have also started a campaign of opposition. With a view to appreciate or condemn either of these two diametrically opposed conditions it is necessary to carefully examine the causes and the effects of each in relation to the broad problem of the freedom of the country.

"The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of complete independence by all legitimate and peaceful means." The movement of contact with Muslim masses is clearly a step forward in that direction and nobody can deny that it is legitimate and peaceful. But clearly this movement means much more, both in its genesis and in its effect, than a mere constitutional advance towards the ultimate goal of independence. It derives its origin in the desire to uplift the masses from the immeasurable depths of poverty and degradation into which they have been driven by the seemingly invincible forces of reaction and imperialism.

NOBLEST IDEALS In my address at the Bombay session of the All-India Muslim League in 1936, I said "The present conditions compel us to go much deeper into the problems of entire social regeneration of twenty millions of Muslims; of extricating them from the terrible poverty, degradation and backwardness into which they have fallen and giving them at least the rudiments of a civilized existence and making them free citizens of a free land.... It is the duty.... of all of us, the educated classes, the capitalists, the handholders, to combine together to lay the foundation of a new structure.... The question now arises how to create conditions which would favour the perpetuation of this duty and how to remove the obstacles from our path of progress in this direction.

The existing system on which the Government of our country is carried on is not only insufficient for our purposes but is positively obstructive." The desire of the Congress is, therefore, founded on the noblest ideals, one political and the other social, which have moved nations into action in the past, as they will move them in future despite opposition and obstruction.

What I have said above brings forth the question: why should anybody oppose this movement? To my mind the answer is obvious: none but those who do not want India to be a free country or at any rate wish to delay its emancipation.

A DOUBLE-EDGED WEAPON There is one more reason why I feel compelled to say a few words not by way of warning for I am too humble by nature to play the role of a leader, but by way of an appeal to the good sense of those Mussalmans who want to paint red their opposition with religious colouring. A few days ago I read in the "Statesman" a letter by a Muslim correspondent to the effect that a campaign of opposition should be initiated by gatherings in mosques under the guidance of Mullahs. I wonder if the writer realizes the inflammable nature of the material which he wants to handle and I also wonder if he realizes that it is a double-edged weapon with a sharper side towards the striker and likely to bring disturbance of peace to both. In this connection, it is necessary to remind all those who might be inclined to promote this campaign of the present-day situation on the Frontier.

TWO ANTAGONISTIC FORCES Thus on a 'priori' reasoning and in the light of the principle involved, there is nothing in this movement which should cause opposition to it. Love of freedom is the noblest desire not only of individuals but also of nations and communities and its power is greatest. But a human being unfortunately has evil desires also; and amongst them there is none so great in volume and strength as the desire to protect one's own interests—individual, communal or class. It seems to be that the struggle in which our motherland is engaged at the present moment is the struggle between these two antagonistic forces of human nature. He must be a blind man who cannot see on which side the victory lies.

PETITIONERS ALWAYS On the eve of the Morley-Minto Reforms, the leaders of the community started by the Mussalmans of India into their political career by presenting a petition (more accurately a memorial) first to Lord Minto at Simla praying for separate electorate. They followed it up by a petition presented to Lord Morley in London and finally they entrusted unreservedly what they called their communal fate into the hands of the Prime Minister of England, and now they want a settlement with the Congress in anticipation. All I wish to point out is that at every stage of the so-called constitutional reforms the Mussalmans were always the petitioners. The only time when the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms were on the anvil, was an exception to this: at that time the Lucknow pact was concluded and was substantially given effect to by the British Parliament. Who broke that pact? Not the Congress, but those Mussalmans who legitimately claimed the right of majority to govern their part of the country.

In December, 1912, the All-India Muslim League altered its constitution by declaring that the foremost object of the league was the attainment of self-Government suited to India. The reaction as well as the response to this declaration was tremendous. The former came notably from the Punjab and the latter from the entire Muslim community of the then younger generation.

LEAGUES CREED Again, I am not sure when, but perhaps sometimes when the Khilafat movement was at its highest, the constitution of the League underwent a momentous change and that is the constitution which, so far as I know, stands to-day. It is (a) "the attainment of full responsible Government for India, by all legitimate and peaceful means with adequate and effective safeguards for Mussalmans." There are other clauses to which I will advert hereafter.

Leaving the second portion of the clause quoted above just for a moment alone, the similarity between the creed of the Congress and the All-India Muslim League is striking. The creed of the League is shortly to undergo another change, more momentous in its character. The sub-committee appointed by the League to revise the constitution are reported to have recommended the adoption of the following as the goal of the League, "the attainment of the status of a free and independent country for India by all legitimate and peaceful means by a democratic form of Government, in which the rights and interests of Mussalmans are protected by adequate and effective constitutional safeguards."

A DIRECT VIOLATION. Leaving here again the second part of the proposed creed from

consideration alone, can anybody honestly find in the constitution of the League as it would be hereafter or as it is to-day, which can justify the conduct of any member of the League holding a flag of opposition against the movement of Muslim mass contact initiated by the Congress? I find none; on the contrary not only the spirit but the letter of the creed—if faithfully obeyed and maintained—must impel members of the League to join the Congress in its movement to attain the goal prescribed by both. Indeed the requirement stated in the creed "by all peaceful and legitimate means" would literally be complied with if the members of the Muslim League join the Congress in its march to the desired consummation. Any opposition to the Congress in its endeavours to establish political contact with Muslim masses for the purposes of the speedy attainment of the goal is in my opinion a direct violation of the League constitution.

Coming now to the second part of the creed—existing and proposed—it is quite clear to my mind that the "safeguards for Mussalmans" and "protection of their rights and interests, whatever they may be, are contemplated to be a part of the constitution, both in form and substance. I, therefore, maintain that any protection of the "rights and interests" of Mussalmans by settlement before the time when the Indians are engaged or even the British Parliament is engaged in the work of framing a constitution on the basis of responsible government is not contemplated by the creed of the League. The contrary view is ridiculous and demoralizing. It comes to this: we will take no part in the battle of freedom unless and until our share in the fruit of the victory is fixed and determined; and this is called self-respect.

MINORITIES

So much for the constitutional aspect of this unfortunate controversy. Assuming that a settlement now of matters affecting the minorities might be of some use, the first question that arises is what minorities are contemplated thereby? The second question which naturally arises is, what are those "rights and interests" as regards which settlement is required? In answering the first question, it should be remembered that the Mussalmans are in a majority in the provinces of Bengal, Punjab, Sindh and North-Western Frontier and other communities are in a minority. The minority communities in these provinces are not allies in this settlement at the asking for any settlement at this juncture. Mussalmans have no authority to claim a settlement on their behalf and in any case these minorities are not asking for any settlement with the Congress and it is with the Congress that we are directly concerned in this controversy. In the provinces in which the Mussalmans are in a minority, the question of settlement can be approached from two points of view: (1) if and so long as the constitution embodied in the Government of India Act 1935, which the Muslim League desires to work for what it is worth stands, then nothing remains to be settled, but even if there is any matter left out, the other party concerned is the British Parliament and not the Congress; (2) if the settlement is based in anticipation of a new constitution, then I ask which authority you have in mind as having the power of framing the new constitution, the national Government of India or the British Parliament? If your answer is in the former alternative, then you have no right to claim any settlement with the Congress. The obvious thing which you ought to do is to pull all your weight to attain the status of a free and independent country and to join all other parties in the struggle for it. If your answer is in the latter alternative, then again your quarrel is not with the Congress but with the British Parliament.

JUHU BATHERS WARNED

The Juhu Life Saving Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society warns visitors against bathing on Juhu beach during the monsoon as the sea gets very rough and the tide currents are very strong from the beginning of June every year.

Both the Beach north of Flying Gap towards Versova and the Versova Creek itself are very treacherous and should be avoided for sea bathing. Portion south of Flying Gap towards Bandra is not quite so dangerous but great care should be exercised here also during the monsoon.

The life-guard generally keeps a look out from the watch-tower near the Flying Gap every morning and evening as it is found to be the most popular part of the beach for bathing but visitors should realize that this portion of the beach is also dangerous.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Nadirshah Hormusji Ghaswala (60), who was arrested on April 27 last at Khetwadi, 12th Lane was convicted on charges of living on earnings of prostitution to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment at the Girgaum Police Court.

Twenty-three persons were arrested by the City police for having contravened the Curfew Order last night. The arrests since the riots occurred on May 31 now total to 2,153.

There was no untoward incident in the City and perfect harmony prevails everywhere.

The Esplanade Police raided a room in 2nd Marine Street yesterday and arrested two persons, under the Gambling Act. They also seized Rs. 80 in cash and certain Sutta slips.

The two arrested persons, Gulabchand Rupchand and Devchand Kapaji, were bailed out by the Third Presidency Magistrate today.

A verdict of accidental death was returned to-day by the Bombay Coroners Jury, at the inquest held on Chingubai Dewji (20), a fisherwoman, who was run over and killed by an up goods train of the G. I. P. Ry. yesterday morning near the Wadala Station.

The deceased tried to cross the

railway tracks while the train was passing along.

Tulshiram Bhauru (30) was proceeding along Nagdevi Cross Lane towards Mandvi on June 2nd. While he was at Mahomed Ali Road, two persons are alleged to have stabbed him in the neck and back. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he expired the next day.

At the inquest was held to-day over the body, the Bombay Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to homicidal stab wound inflicted on him during the riots by culprits who are not traced as yet.

A mill worker who is alleged to have assaulted a colleague of his with an iron bar and later jumped into the mill tank to evade arrest was produced in the Girgaum Court.

Hari Dhakruji, aged 50, the victim, is stated to be lying in a precarious condition in hospital, so as not to be able even to make a statement.

Eknath Keshav was persuaded to come out of the tank and arrested by the Gamdevi Police.

He was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 200 (cash Rs. 100) till 21st instant.

A daring burglary was committed on the night of 8th June

in the Store-room of Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Company.

It was stated that the portion of the wall above the window of the Store-room, was under repair. There was a hole through which anybody could easily enter the room through this hole, it is suspected, a burglar came and stole Rs. 296 from the steel cupboard.

In connection with this theft, the Kalachawki Police arrested one Gudhoo Shivaji, an assistant store-keeper of the Company and placed him to-day, before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, charged with theft.

Pending further inquiries, the suspect was remanded in Police custody till June 24.

For alleged receiving of Sutta bets on the verandah of Dubas Building, situated on Parel Tan Road, the Bhowada Police arrested Mirza Yassin Beg, Shirdar Vi thoba, and Ghunnappa Allappa last night and placed them to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, charged with sutta gambling.

They were bailed out till June 25th.

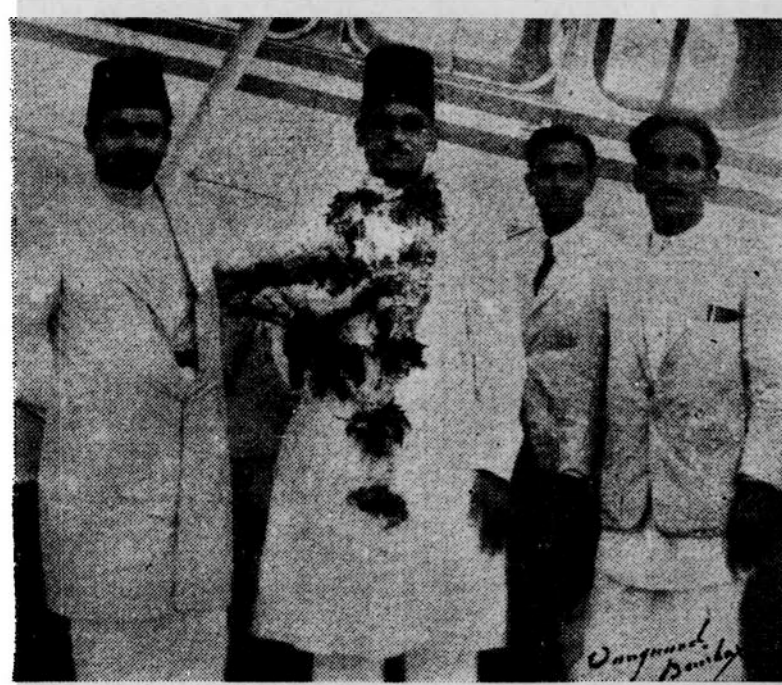
While accepting Sutta bets on New Parbhadevi Road Marutti Thukaram was arrested last night by the Delisle Road Police. He was remanded in Police custody till June 25th at Dadar Police Court, to-day.

An inquest was held to-day on the body of a girl named Malam-mahal Sankappa (6), living at Naigaum Road. She was knocked down by a motor lorry at Bhowada Road yesterday at about 12-30 p.m.

It was stated that the lorry was coming from the direction of Bhowada and was proceeding towards Wadala. It was on the wrong side of the road and was going at an ordinary speed. The deceased happened to be going in the same direction as the lorry and was in front of it. She was knocked down by the lorry and died on the spot.

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to deceased having been accidentally knocked down and run over by an oil tank motor-lorry on Bhowada Road.

How a Hindu, dressed up as a Mahomedan to escape the rioters during the recent disturbances in the city, was assaulted and stabbed by a party of Hindus, was



Seth Haji Vallimahomed (garlanded) caught by cameraman on arrival by aeroplane at Juhu. His was the first mercantile flight from Rajkot to Bombay.

narrated by the police in their application for remand in custody of one Kannappa Acharya.

Kannappa, along with some other Hindus, is alleged to have set upon and stabbed one Thakur Jethalal who was dressed like a Muslim on June 4 at Kamati-pura. The injured man was removed to J. J. Hospital where he was treated and discharged on the 9th instant.

Kannappa was arrested by Nagpada Police on charges of rioting and attempted murder. He was placed before Mr. W. K. Mankar and was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 500 (250 cash).

John Anthony Monteiro, a bill-collector and despatch clerk in the service of the "English Card Clothing Co., Ltd.," at Tardeo Road, was arrested this morning on charges of criminal breach of trust, forgery and theft.

He was placed before Mr. R. Mathalane, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, to-day and was remanded in police custody for a period of 14 days.

During the last few months he had, it was alleged, collected about Rs. 3,000 outstandings from different mills in the city and had misappropriated the amount. It was also stated that he had forged the signature of the manager of the company and had stolen some Hundis sent to the firm by up-country mills by post and had cashed the same in Bombay.

How a son is alleged to have robbed his own father of gold was related in the Girgaum Police Court to-day.

The father is the complainant in the case.

About twelve days back, Mr. Diogo C. Sequeira discovered that he lost eight gold bangles, one gold neck chain and two gold rings collectively valued at Rs. 410 from his box.

He suspected his son, Lorratto, of the theft and made investigations to get it confirmed.

Thereupon he made a complaint to the Gamdevi Police.

As a sequel, Lorratto Sequeira, Keshav, and Gulraj Jagoo, were arrested the latter two are alleged to have had charge of the property.

It was stated that Keshav received the property and disposed of it to Gulraj during the last two months for Rs. 180.

A gold ring valued at Rs. 15 was recovered from Gulraj, the other jewellery having been already disposed of by him.

Gulraj was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 300 (cash Rs. 150) till 25th instant, while the others were remanded into police custody till the same date.

Punamchand Jainarayan, an employee of Rai Bahadur Champalal Ramsarup, Commission Agents and dealers in gold and silver, who was charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of about Rs. 4,000 was acquitted by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

The complainants stated that on the 1st of April, 1936, they found a shortage in their cash amounting to Rs. 3,996-13-6. The accused used to be in possession of one of the keys of the safe and the complainants suspected him.

Later on the charge was altered and was confined to two items of Rs. 700 and Rs. 872, which they said, must have been misappropriated between January 31 and April 1, last year.

The defence was able to show that during the period alleged, the accused was ill and could not have misappropriated the amount. Besides, he was not the only person who had access to the safe.

The Magistrate held that the prosecution had not proved their case. It was not enough to prove that they had missed the money. They had no evidence to fix the guilt on the accused. The accused was accordingly acquitted.

Mr. Ardeshr Birdie appeared

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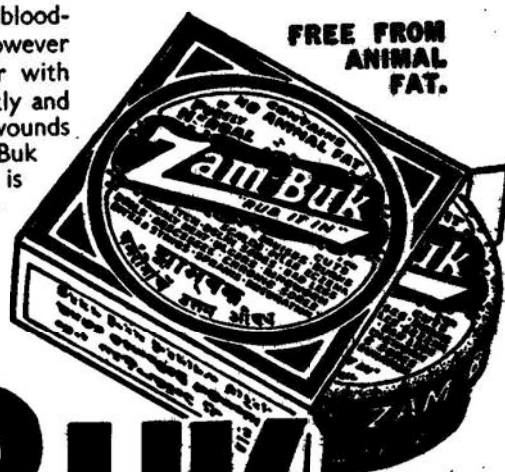


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An Entire Journey from Bombay to Poona

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

2 Shows to-day: 3-30 & 6 p.m.

Matinee to-morrow at 10 a.m.

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TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Drown your worries in a SHOWER of LAUGHS as **WILL HAY** Sails the Seven Seas—of Fun as **"WINDBAG THE SAILOR"**

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(Foot of the Tilak Bridge, Dadar) presents **KULVADHU**

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Gripping Story, Superior Action, Wonderful Technique, Blending Dances.

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With: **BIBBO—MAYA—YAKUB—PESI PATEL—BHUDDO—SANKATHA—PANDE** and others.

Direction:—MEHBOOB

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Queen's Road,

The Theatre Where Surendra Has Created a Riot With his divine voice.

Insurance Assessor On Trial

Complainants Say He 'Assessed' Without Visiting Place Of 'Fire'

BOMBAY: Friday.

Mr. E. W. Flower, who was arrested at Aden and brought to Bombay by the s. s. "Ranchi," was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday.

He was released on bail of Rs. 5,000 with a cash deposit of Rs. 2,000.

The complainant in this case is Chimanlal Jivanlal Shah of Messrs Navalechand and Co., Insurance Agents to the Legal and General Assurance Society, Ltd. of London.

It is alleged that on July 3, 1936 one Maganlal Chhotalal Shah of Chiskal insured with the company against damage by fire and obtained a policy for Rs. 7,500. On July 23, he sent an intimation to the company that his property had been destroyed by fire.

Messrs Cox and Kings the Chief Agents in Bombay appointed Mr. E. W. Flower, to assess the damage caused by the fire. Mr. Flower it is alleged did not visit and inspect the scene of the fire but submitted a report assessing the damage caused by the fire at Rs. 4,500. The company received intimation that the claim was bogus.

They then sent a representative of theirs with a cheque drawn in favour of Maganlal for Rs. 4,500. The representative was instructed to pay the amount only if he was satisfied that the claim was justified.

The representative found that there was no fire as stated by the claimant and refused to pay. It is alleged that Maganlal obtained the cheque from the representative under duress.

Further inquiries revealed, it is alleged, the true state of affairs

and a complaint was lodged with the C. I. D. Maganlal was arrested at Chiskal, and Mr. Flower at Aden on his way to England. Reuter.

LOVE GROVE BRIDGE TO BE WIDENED

Removal Of Worli 'Death Trap' Will Cost Over 2½ Lakhs

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has been asked at its next meeting to approve the entering into a contract by the Municipal Commissioner with Messrs. Gannon, Dunkerley and Co., Ltd., for carrying out the works in connection with the widening of the Love Grove Bridge, otherwise called the "Bottle Neck."

It might be recalled that there was an agitation in favour of widening the Bridge carried on in the papers and the question came up before the Corporation. At last the Bottle Neck will be widened and several fatal accidents prevented.

The existing sea wall to the west of the Bridge will be extended southwards and providing therein tidal balanced flap gates, and the Bridge proper will be widened, and other works, like improving and regrading the channel will be undertaken.

The total cost would come to Rs. 2,74,653.

Unknown Strip Of Land Becomes Key To Pacific Air Route

As Yet Uninhabited, Kingman Reef Will Have Powerful Direction Finding Radio Station And Other Base Equipment

The smallest sea island in the world—so small and obscure that the United States State Department, for years, denied the possibility of its existence, has become a key to South Pacific air routes.

It is Kingman Reef, a little strip of sand scarcely three feet above the high water level of the sea, 90 feet wide and 120 feet long, and 1,000 miles from the nearest human habitation.

Kingman is the first stopping point south of Honolulu when the Pan-American Clipper pioneers the first air route across the Pacific to Australasia.

Officially "Unknown" Although engineers of the Pan-American Airways system have been conducting weather and marine studies of it since 1934 and the United States Government confirmed claims to its ownership two years ago, Kingman Reef was officially "unknown" until 1935.

Some 70 years previously Captain John Kingman, of the American trading schooner, "Shooting Star," first reported sighting a reef over which the long northeast swells of the Pacific were breaking in a general location of 163 degrees west longitude 7 degrees north latitude.

For a number of years thereafter other sailing ships chanced upon shoals near the same spot. A legend grew about an "Isle of mystery."

Not until 1921, however, was any official word recorded. In that year the U.S. "Eagle," en route to Honolulu from Samoa, reported seeing dry land at the position of

latitude 6 degrees 23min. n longitude 162 degrees 18min. w.

In 1923 Lorrin P. Thurston, publisher of the Honolulu Advertiser found the island, went ashore and wrote a story of his visit. Two years later W. G. Anderson, also visited the island and planted three coconut trees there.

With this additional evidence the United States navy sent an expedition to the spot to chart the mysterious "island" as a hazard to navigation. So the tiny island was finally recognised officially and appeared for the first time on ocean charts in 1925.

Ten years later Washington placed it officially under the jurisdiction of the navy.

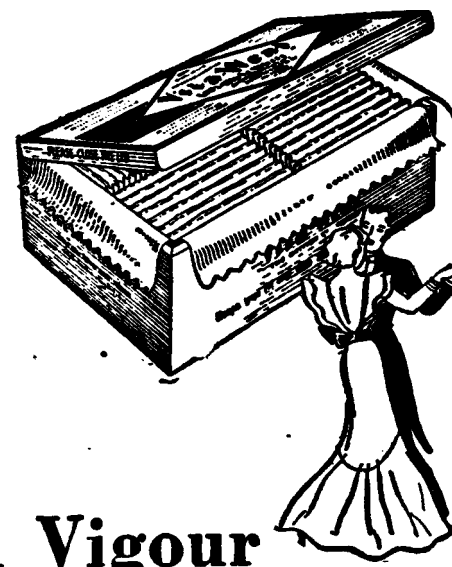
Located 11,000 miles south-west of Honolulu, Kingman Reef is considered to be in the Territory of Hawaii. Lying at almost the exact geographical centre of the Pacific, it is some 35 miles from the Palmyra and 500 miles from Christmas Island, of which Great Britain only recently began to maintain.

Small Strip Of Sand The only spot between the Hawaiian Islands and American Samoa which offers protected waters in mid-ocean for big ocean-going seaplanes, Kingman Reef is a large horseshoe-shaped coral barrier completely awash at high tide except for the little strip of sand which measures scarcely as much as four city blocks. The reefs, however, enclose a sheltered lagoon which is strong barrier of coral formation to break the ocean swells on the north, east and south.

The landing area thus formed is several miles on a side—more than ample for the giant clipper ships. Comparatively open at the broad end, the lagoon can be entered by heavy draft vessels. The Pan-American supply ship, "North Wind," has already gone into the lagoon and charted a series of clear landing channels.

As yet uninhabited, the tiny island will have a powerful direction finding radio station and other base equipment.

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Whatever the conditions you can eat Vita-Weat Crispbread and enjoy it—because its dainty crispness is retained by the airtight hinged-lid tin. If you eat Vita-Weat instead of ordinary bread or toast, you will make a satisfying meal without the slightest fear of indigestion or putting on weight—because Vita-Weat is free from unconverted starch. The whole wheat from which it is made is full of energy vitamins, and Vita-Weat is frequently recommended by Medical Practitioners as part of balanced diets for diabetic patients.

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SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE



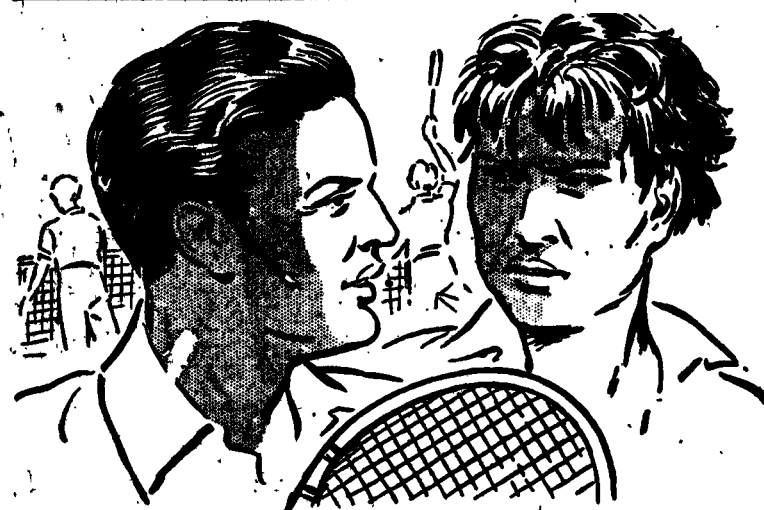
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Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, flatulences, heartburns, indigestion and Nauseas are due to an excess of acid in the stomach.

Normo-Castrine
the wonderful new remedy neutralises all excess acidity in less than 20 minutes, but does not interfere with the amount needed for digestion.

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50 TABLETS LAST A WEEK

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VEGETABLE TOILET SOAP

GODREJ TOILET SOAPS contain rich vegetable oils which help in making the skin healthy, supple and ever youthful. It also helps in preventing premature wrinkles. For these reasons, they are recommended as Health & Beauty Soaps.

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BAYER

States' People Not In Federal Picture

"Reforms" Must Be Repudiated And Wrecked, Says Sardar Harisingh

AMRITSAR, June 9. Welcoming the delegates to the fifth session of the Punjab States' People's Conference held at Jallianwala Bagh to-day, S. Hari Singh, M. L. A., Chairman of the Reception Committee, said:—
"The question that undoubtedly looms most conspicuous on our mental horizon at the present moment is that of the proposed scheme of Federation, as adumbrated in the Government of India Act, which has been denounced by the nation as being retrograde, anti-national and unacceptable to it. The Liberals too have expressed their dissatisfaction with the new Constitution and even those politicians and parties who have set in right earnest to work it, have felt constrained to describe it as an unsatisfactory measure. We are, however, concerned with the Federal part of it. Plans to bring it into being are in the course of preparation. Negotiations behind scenes are proceeding apace to bring in as many princes as possible. The people of Indian States nowhere come in to the picture at all. They have already expressed their disapproval of the scheme. Here once more, we are gathered to renew, reiterate and re-affirm our sacred resolve to repudiate and wreck it."
HIGH LAND REVENUE
"In most of the States, land revenue is exorbitantly high and there are further grave errors in the classification of land, adding to the burden of taxation. In States

like Kapurthala, for instance, it is on the average, double of the rates charged in the adjoining British Punjab. Grievances of States people are indebtedness, begar, heavy cesses, corruption, defective administration of justice, and general apathy and indifference of the Governments to popular welfare will come up for discussion in the conference in the form of resolutions.
"The States people have had their full share of sacrifices and sufferings in the national struggle for freedom. They gave their full quota of fearless volunteers for participation in the civil disobedience movements."
RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION
Concluding Hari Singh said: "The demands of States' people are neither more nor less than the demands of self-conscious, self-respecting communities elsewhere. They demand the right to determine and shape their political and economic destinies as they will, as the welfare and needs of the toiling, sweating masses dictate; they demand their natural prerogative to transform their hopes and aspirations into actuality, to liquidate their age-long grievances through new adjustment. They are determined to be free partners in moulding the common destiny of their motherland, India. Political anachronisms, relics of the economy of a by-gone age, things sacrosanct in past centuries, have no place in their dream of a new order."—United Press.

AUTOCRACY IN STATES MUST GO

Organisation Alone Can Safeguard Interests Of Masses, Says Becher

AMRITSAR, June 9. The fifth session of the Punjab States' People's Conference met to-day in Jallianwala Bagh amidst great enthusiasm. Earlier, Mr. Naram Das A. Becher, M.L.A., President-elect of the Conference, was taken in procession through the important streets of the city, and the procession terminated at the pandal.
After Sardar Hari Singh, M.L.A., Chairman of the Reception Committee, had read his speech, the President delivered his address in the course of which he said:—
DRAG ON FREEDOM
"The States would have been wiped off the map of India long ago, had the original policy of British Imperialism to establish direct authority continued uninterrupted. But the Empire-Builders perceived how well British interests would be served by ruling a part of India through the Princes. The situation has been complicated to that extent and our task, the struggle for freedom, has been made proportionately more difficult. We must boldly face it and not shrink it by following a policy of drift based upon the recognition of artificial geographical barriers created by vested interests."
"Excepting perhaps a dozen, mostly in the South, the rest of the States are anachronisms in these modern times. They belong to the feudal age. Despotism prevails and the penalty of extermination is so easily inflicted by them."
"And a little careful examination of the causes of disturbances in Loharu, Kapurthala, Malerkotla and Kashmir would show that they sprang in the main from causes of economic unrest."
FEDERAL CONDITIONS MUST GO.
"The condition of peasantry is awful, and only those who have ears to hear the rumblings of the discontent which is seething from one end to the other in most of the States. The economic ills from which a farmer in a State is suffering are (1) his small holding, un-economic for scientific cultivation, and (2) the large slice of tribute exacted by estate-owners. Usurious money-lenders have by craft methods usurped the land and made the original owner a landless labourer. The usurious interest and terribly heavy tribute of the State in the form of land revenue combine to skin alive the poor farmer and break his back. Unless, therefore, all these feudal conditions are swept away, there is no chance of redemption."
"The States' People's Conference aims at securing for the people of the States a system of responsible Government in their territories with a right to elect their representatives on the Federal Assembly."

RIGHTIST MOVE DEPLORED.
"Pt. Jawaharlal, President of the Indian National Congress, is rendering yeoman's service to the cause of Socialism and independence, but, unfortunately, the Congress is taking one step forward and two steps backward. Its victory at the polls indicated a mass

this further it is exhibiting an anxiety to come to terms with British Imperialism at this premature stage. This is the result of the growth of parliamentary mentality which tends to replace the need

of capture of power by perspective of transfer of power. The Congress proclaimed its uncompromising opposition to the slave Constitution imposed upon India and pledged to end it by all means in its power and in spite of Imperialism's active hostility and refusal to part with a vestige of power, the leadership of the Congress is coming down, surrendering stage by stage, and is talking of advancing towards its goal of independence by peaceful transference of power from Britain through this Constitution. To reduce this dispute to dismissal versus resignation is hardly worthy of a big cause. This is borne out so clearly by the statements issued by Gandhiji in connection with the "impasse" over forming of Congress cabinets in Provinces. This is fatal and almost liquidating the struggle for independence.
"Untrammelled, therefore, by any commitments and compromises, let us together bend our energies in building up class organs of the workers and peasants and through it generate a force which will force the Congress to the issue of its creed of independence and thus, and thus alone shall India be happy and free."—United Press.

INDO-CEYLONESE RELATIONS

(Continued From Page 11.)

courage a cleavage among the people of Ceylon and we should be no parties to this. We want the people of Ceylon to weld themselves into a strong unit, which will live in close co-operation and friendship with India.

CHILDREN OF THE SOIL.
If the Ceylonese and Indians are to be closed together for any purpose we have no objection. We would welcome this as we would welcome an even larger association. But let this be done in a straight way by calling them Indians and Ceylonese and not by way of subterfuge or forced interpretation. In regard to the children of the soil it is right that their interests should have precedence, over others. But if Indians or others are born here and have made Malaya their permanent home, why should they not be considered also as children of the soil?—Reuter.

EASTERN CAPITAL FOR BENGAL

Premier Pleads For Dacca To Redeem Unfulfilled Pledge

DARJEELING, June 10. The "Associated Press" understands that at to-day's meeting of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Fazlul Huq, the Premier, brought forward a proposal for holding the autumn session of the Bengal Legislative Assembly and the Council at Dacca, emphasising the fact that at the time of the announcement of the partition of Bengal an undertaking was given in a despatch from the Government of India and ratified by a despatch from the Secretary of State for India that Dacca should be treated as the eastern capital of Bengal. The fulfilment of the pledge was later dropped. The Governor said that he agreed with the Premier, but thought that the proposal had better come from the non-officials. Excepting one or two Ministers, it is understood that all are in agreement with the Premier.—A. P.

The privy Council dismissed the appeal against the decision of the Lahore High Court in favour of the late Mr. Rupchand's claim to a share of the village common land in the Mianwali District, in the Punjab.

MUSLIMS IN I. C. S.

Seven Vacancies Reserved For Nomination

SIMLA, June 10. A Communique says that in a Communique dated Nov. 3, 1936, was announced that three vacancies were offered for competition at the I. C. S. examination held at Delhi in January last. It was also stated that eight vacancies were reserved for the nomination of Muhammadan candidates and that if any Muhammadan candidate was successful at the examination the number of nominations would be correspondingly reduced. The Secretary of State has since decided, in view of the large increase of entry for the examination, to take five candidates by open competition. The results of the first five candidates in the order of merit one is a Muhammadan. It is, therefore, unnecessary to reserve more than seven vacancies for the nomination of Muhammadan candidates.—A. P.

Six Britons and six Sikhs of the International Settlement Police at Shanghai were injured in a clash with Chinese pickets at a British-owned leather factory on the western outskirts of the city. The Chinese pickets rioted when Russian strike-breakers tried to obtain possession of the building.

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2nd	A	B
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Here's the chocolate everyone is talking about

And no wonder! AERO is the most delicious and nourishing chocolate—made more energising and more easily digested by the delicate light texture! It simply dissolves in the mouth—no need to bite or chew; you get the new full flavour at once! For quick energy there is nothing to equal AERO chocolate!

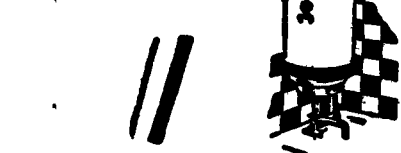


A word to MOTHERS!



Looking after a family may be interesting, but the climate does add to your difficulties. This is where electricity can be of such help to you.

An electric kettle, iron, sigree, toaster, table lamp or a stove is an immense help to anyone with responsibilities such as your own. They cost little to buy and to run. Our showrooms are full of labour-saving devices, so do come along and inspect them.



B.E.S.T.
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MAKE ELECTRICITY YOUR SERVANT

WANTED A CHARTER FOR PEDESTRIANS

Motorists Must Know That They Are Not Military Officers

Mr. T. Godiwalla writes:—Since the last week the Western India Automobile Association and the Safety First Association are carrying on the "anti-jay-walkers campaign" in the Suburbs of Bombay.

A motor car installed with a loud-speaker, two Englishmen in their khaki uniforms, running about for the whole day on motor bikes and a number of other khaki-uniformed employees of the W. I. A. A. are straining every nerve to create the Safety First mentality among the pedestrians and the motorists.

I very much appreciate this move of the W. I. A. A. and S. F. A. but the way in which it is being carried out is no better than disgusting.

It seems, from the way they behave with the pedestrians, that they are acting under a misconception. They seem to think that the roads are maintained only for the motorists and the other vehicular traffic. The pedestrians to their minds are as good as beasts and as such, have no right to walk on the clear and decent asphalt roads.

The utility of this attempt on the part of the W.I.A.A. can immediately be realised, if one pays a casual visit to these Suburbs. Right from the Mahim Causeway onwards upto Andheri, there is no footpath throughout the Ghodbunder Road. It is impossible for any pedestrian to stick to this road even if he sincerely wants to.

The better course for the W. I. A. A. and the S. F. A. would be to compel the P. W. D. or the local bodies—whosoever may be concerned—to build wide and decent foot paths and only after that will their attempt be appreciated, and justified, ultimately bearing good result.

Why should these Associations who receive their inspiration from Western countries forget that the pedestrians have a greater right to use the roads than the motorists? Where are the facilities in our country that are given to the pedestrians in the other countries? And yet, the major portion of the resources of the Government and the local bodies is derived from these millions of pedestrians and not the motorists.

One more suggestion. These motor cyclists will be discharging their duties more efficiently, if they forget for the time being that they are not military officers or policemen and try to be more civil.

I desire that somebody should prepare a Pedestrians' Charter of Rights and present it to the W. I. A. A. and the S. F. A. It will be doing a good turn both to the pedestrians and these Associations.

BHAVNAGAR-KATHIAWAR BY AIR

Owing to in-rush of heavy bookings of passengers to and from Bhavnagar and Kathiawar States it is gratifying to learn that the Air Services of India Ltd., intend to run a few more services to these States especially on Monday the 14th inst.

The plane will as usual leave Juhu Aerodrome at 7 in the morning and return, the same evening as usual.

Intending passengers may avail themselves of this.

MORE HOLIDAYS WITH PAY FOR MUNICIPAL WORKERS

For a long time past the Municipal Workers' Union has been protesting against giving such holidays as King's Birthday, Empire Day, New Year's Day etc., from the Casual Leave allowed to workers of the Bombay Municipality.

As a result of the strong protest from the workers who passed a resolution demanding an immediate consideration of the granting of holidays in different departments of the Bombay Municipality, passed at the annual meeting of the Union at which the Commissioner was himself present, the workers will get an increase number of holidays with pay. The Municipality has now decided to grant 17 days as holidays with pay.

"Danger On That Front As Acute As Before"

CHAPRA, June 10.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who is now staying at Zeradi, his home, accompanied by Pandit Girish Tewari, Babu Mathura Prasad and Mr. Sibaehwar Prasad Narayan Singh, M. L. A., visited Adampur. On his return, interviewed Babu Rajendra Prasad said that the Adampur Bundh was in the same condition as before. Nothing appeared to have been done by Government or the people, since after the Hon'ble Chief Minister's visit to the place, in pursuance of his self-help campaign.

UTILISATION OF MOLASSES

(Continued from Page 6.)

ditions, that is, for some reason or other it is more effective than pure sugar. A molasses-mixed mortar sets with few cracks, if any.

Mr. John Place, M.L. Mech. E. records his experience of some 30 years ago, when building a large works near Manchester. Operations were stopped by frost, and as time was the essence of the contract, he adopted the plan of adding sugar to the mortar, which was most successful. The mortar in the brickwork in the walls set perfectly, and a large chimney stack was built during the hard frost, the stability of which to-day cannot be questioned.

Acetic Acid And Acetone

Molasses-wort is fermented by yeast, and the resulting alcohol converted into acetic acid by inoculating the wash with suitable bacteria. The acetic acid is then separated by distillation neutralised with lime, and the solution of calcium acetate evaporated to dryness. The dry acetate can either be sold, or converted into commercial acetic acid by distillation with sulphuric acid.

The demand for acetone in the manufacture of cordite during the war led the Australian Government to erect a factory for the manufacture of acetate of lime from cane molasses in Queensland, with subsequent production of acetone by dry distillation. In Fernbach's process for producing acetone by fermentation, the molasses-wort is inoculated with *Bacillus Acetobutylicum*. The sugar in the wort yields 22.4 per cent of alcohol, and 9.0 per cent of acetone, which can be separated.

Glycerin:

During the European war, unable to obtain the necessary supplies for explosives, the Germans used the glycerin from the spent wash of their distilleries, the latter according to the processes which have been greatly improved since, now giving excellent industrial and financial results. Several shipments representing average Cuban molasses have been sent to Germany for practical trials employing these new processes, and gave the following yields (per cent molasses): Glycerin, 29.38 (twice distilled); 94 per cent alcohol, 23.52; and 75 per cent. acetaldehyde, 16.72 per cent. yields which are higher than at present obtainable from German beet molasses.

Substitute For Sugar

The final residual molasses coming out of the sugar factories is so dark in colour and so impure that the colour and peculiarly the taste, render it essentially unavailable for food purposes. The consumption of sugar per capita per year is about 17 lbs. in India, as compared to more than 100 lbs. in U. S. A. and about 110 lbs. in Great Britain. The poverty of the Indian people naturally restricts the use of white sugar as the part of their food. It is said that the average income of the Indian people is about six pices per day. How can then one expect them to buy white sugar which costs about two annas per lb? It is a fact that the sugar is a very good quick energy giving food, and since the molasses have got more than 50 per cent. sugars; no other scientific contribution could be more valuable for India than that of purifying and making this large amount of white molasses as available for food purposes to the poor people in India to make up the deficiency of sugar in their food. This work can be achieved by using different organic solvents. Many ordinary organic solvents can easily remove colour and nitrogenous materials, which give bitter taste, from molasses. After purifying the molasses in this way, the organic solvent can be removed from it by using simple stripping column, and then it is concentrated by using multiple-effect evaporators. Some such work ought to be undertaken by the Government of India.

Sind's Goodwishes For King's Birthday

KARACHI, June 10.
The following telegrams have been exchanged between the King Emperor and Governor on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday. From the Governor: "The people of Sind send loyal greetings and best wishes to His Majesty the King-Emperor on the occasion of his birthday."

From the King: "I am most grateful to you and the people of Sind for your good wishes on the celebration of my birthday."—A. P.

appeared to have been done by Government or the people, since after the Hon'ble Chief Minister's visit to the place, in pursuance of his self-help campaign. "The danger on that front," said Rajen Babu, "continues to be as acute as before."—United Press.

German Scientists and manufacturing chemists who have been endeavouring their very best to produce a Rejuvenating Tonic have at last succeeded in putting in the market

SEX-OL (For Permanent Sex-Health)

which is an ideal nerve builder, increases appetite, puts on weight and brings you back to that ROSY YOUTH which you have lost. Remember W. Rihrs' SEX-OL is the only remedy which rejuvenates the body from within and also removes all malformations and discrepancies by strengthening the nerve tissues. No external applications are needed. One full course of SEX-OL will make you a perfect He-Man (at all Chemists)

PRICES: 10 Pills Re. 1/-; 40 pills Rs. 3/4; 85 pills Rs. 5/8. Postage extra. Sole Agents:—LAXMIDAS DAHYABHAI & Co., 4, Princess Street, Bombay.

When convalescence is slow

SO often when the convalescent stage is reached after malaria and other fevers many patients find great difficulty in gathering strength. In such cases Horlick's is invaluable. Horlick's 100% nourishment is easily assimilated; it builds up new strength, banishes enervation, restores vitality and quickens the return to normal health. Doctors regularly prescribe it as the ideal tonic food for a weakened system.

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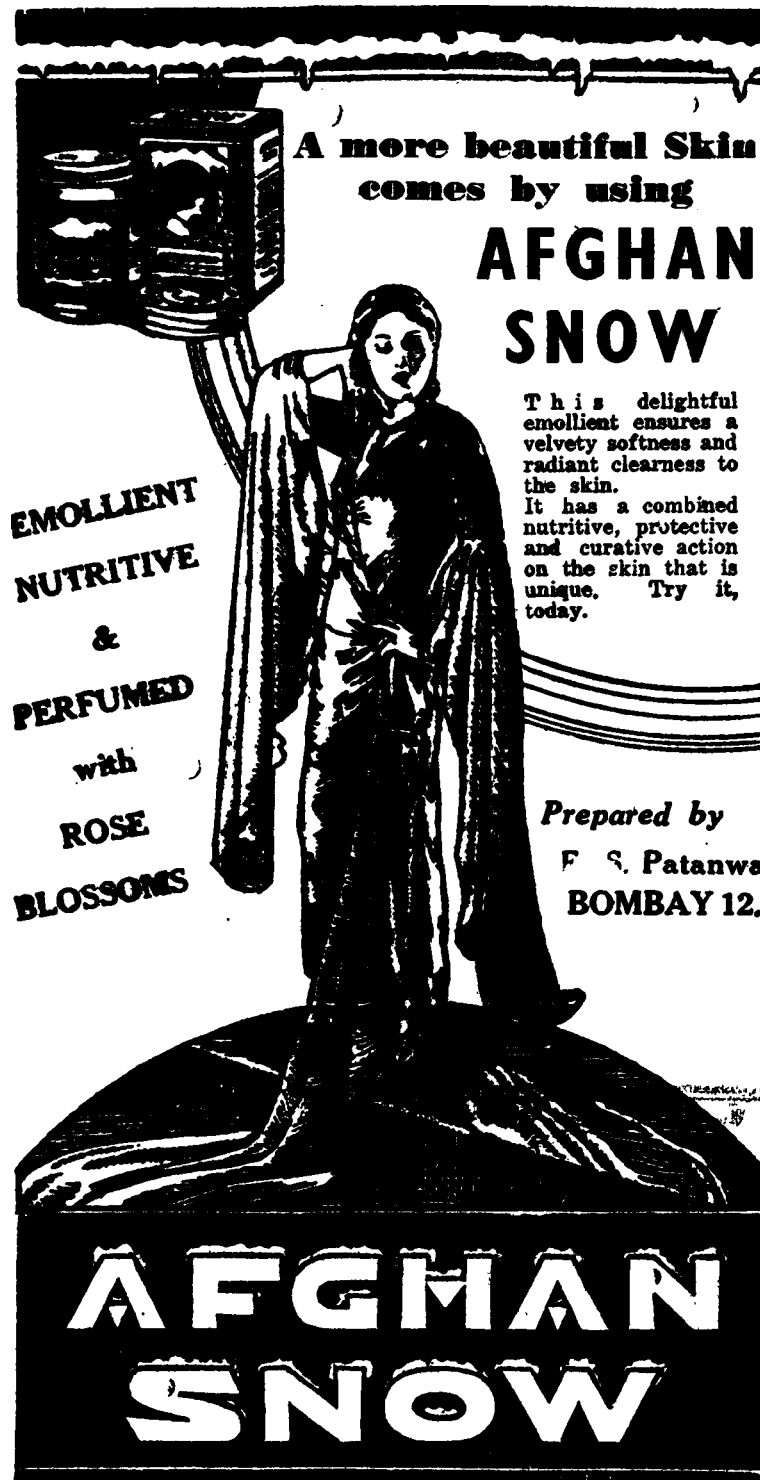
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1. It has six FLAT reading surfaces.
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Sole Agents: PATANWALA, LTD., Bombay 3.

An ideal suiting material for hot climates—

RIVIERA

(CREASE-RESISTING)

—with the appearance of a worsted flannel—and the coolness and economy of cotton.

An entirely new product of

The BUCKINGHAM & CARNATIC COMPANY, LIMITED, MADRAS.

See the words "Riviera Crease-resisting" on every 3 yards of Selvage.

Distributors:—Messrs. BRJMOHAN KRISHNAPARSHAD, 336A, Kalbadevi Road, 1st Floor, BOMBAY.
The SARASWATI STORES CO., General Merchants, Market, RAJKOT.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Money Rates Unchanged With Call Funds At 1%

GOVT. SECURITIES QUIETLY STEADY

Recovery In Gold Prices

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent) Bombay, June 11.

MONEY
Money rates were unchanged during the period under report, and day-to-day loans were available at 1 per cent. Applications for the week's three months' Treasury Bills amounted to Rs. 1.26 crores, of which Rs. 1 crore were accepted at the same rate as last i.e. Rs. 0-15-11 p.c. maturities on the other hand, amounted to Rs. 1 crore. Fixed deposit rates were quoted at 1 p.c., 1-1/4 p.c. and 1-1/2 p.c. for two, three and six months respectively.

GILT-EDGED
Gilt-edged ruled quietly steady during the week and fluctuations in rates were confined to a narrow range. 3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper opened at Rs. 95-10 and after declining to Rs. 95-5 in sympathy with London, moved up to Rs. 95-9 early in the week. Thereafter the rate moved in the vicinity of Rs. 95-7. In London 3 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Stocks declined from £91 to £90-1/4. The turnover was restricted. 2-3/4 p.c. 1945-52 new loan was quoted at Rs. 99-15; 3 p.c. 1941 loan at Rs. 103 and 3 p.c. 1951-54 loan 101. 4 p.c. 1960-70 loan kept steady around Rs. 110-3 and 5 p.c. 1945-55 (tax free) loan around Rs. 110-8. 3 p.c. 1947-50 loan moved between Rs. 105-13 and 105-12; 4 p.c. 1943 bonds between 107-1 and Rs. 107 and 4 p.c. 1955-60 loan between 117-9 and Rs. 117-8. 5 p.c. 1939-44 loan declined from Rs. 105-6 to Rs. 105-4 and 5 p.c. 1940-43 loan from Rs. 108 to Rs. 107-14. 5 1/2 p.c. 1938-40 loan closed at Rs. 104-11.

EXCHANGE
Sterling exchange was a shade steadier for near deliveries. The bank's selling rate for 60 days' sight of ready T.F. quoted at Rs. 6-7/64d. and buyers at Rs. 6-1/8d. Fresh business in connection with the export of gold was small. Tenders to Government at Rs. 6-1/8d. amounted to Rs. 295,000, which were accepted in full.

Compared to last week the foreign exchange market in London was less active. The sterling/dollar cross rate opened at 492.35 cents and after declining to 492.26 cents early in the week advanced to 493-72 cents but closed at 493-37 cents. The control kept the sterling/franc rate practically unchanged around 110.84 francs, the highest and lowest rates being Rs. 110.9 and Rs. 110.60 respectively. Financial difficulties of the French Government were reflected in the discount on 3 months forward franc which widened from Rs. 1.810 to Rs. 3.090. The guilder fluctuated between 8.97-15/16 and 8.95-1/8, the belga between 23.31-1 and 23.25-1/4, and the Italian Lira between 93.80 and 93.57.

GOLD

Following the announcement by President Roosevelt that no change in the American gold policy was contemplated, gold prices rallied from the previous close of Rs. 34-7 to Rs. 34-10 in mid-week. In London the quotation moved up sharply from 140s. 3-1/2d, which was the lowest for the week, to 140s. 8-1/2d following President Roosevelt's reassuring statement which tempted arbitrageurs to come into the market and bid gold in London to about 1-1/2d under shipping parity to New York as against a discount of 7-1/2d which was recorded on June 3. Continued back-wardation in this market which was 1 anna and 3 pies for spot against July and 3 annas for July against August resulted in some business for export for far forward deliveries. Stocks in the local market are estimated at about 50,000 tolas while the daily arrivals average about 5,000 tolas. The off-take averages some 1,500 tolas. The price of spot sovereigns was quoted around Rs. 22-2-6. Last week's shipment per a.s. "Mongolia" on the 6th of June, amounted to Rs. 4,61,000. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were Rs. 34-12-9 and Rs. 34-9-9 for ready. Rs. 34-9-9 and Rs. 34-7-9 for July settlement and Rs. 34-7-9 and Rs. 33-15 for August settlement. Imports during the week amounted to Rs. 8,92,222 in bar and coin.

SILVER

Silver was practically unchanged during the early part of the week, but the market showed signs of being overloaded. A sharp drop in the price of raw cotton and a weaker tendency in the stock market resulted in

selling by weak bulls and option dealers. The quotation for spot dropped from the opening of Rs. 52-13-6 to as low as Rs. 51-11. There was good support in evidence at the lower levels, and the price reacted to Rs. 52-1-6 at the close. Stocks on hand including yesterday's arrival aggregate some 27,000 bars and the off-take averages about 100 bars a day. Imports during the week amounted to about 653 bars (323 bars from Adelaide, 19 bars from St. John and 311 bars from London). Yesterday's arrival per s.s. "Ranchi" is valued at £14,400. Silver to the amount of £14,400 is "en route" to Bombay and silver worth Rs. 25,700 to Calcutta. In London the price of spot declined from 20-3/8d. to 20d. and two months' forward from 20-7/16d. to 20d. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were Rs. 52-13-6 and Rs. 51-11 for ready. Rs. 52-14-6 and Rs. 51-12 for July settlement and Rs. 53-0-6 and Rs. 51-14 for August settlement. The Shanghai dollar fluctuated between Rs. 2-1/2d. and Rs. 2-1/4d.

SHARES

Bearish settlement prevailed on the share market during the period under report, and prices dropped all-round. Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 1542-8 and declined sharply to Rs. 1420 on general liquidation. The rate however, moved up to Rs. 1505 mid-week, but again declined and closed at Rs. 1450. The market showed good resistance on the lower levels. Ordys. after declining from Rs. 345 to Rs. 333, improved to Rs. 341, but eased off to Rs. 338. Cotton mill shares were easier following the sharp drop in the price of raw cotton. Bombay Dyeing declined from Rs. 887-8 to Rs. 876-4; Centurys from Rs. 185 to Rs. 180-10; Central Indias from Rs. 267-8 to 258-2; Kohinoors from Rs. 306-10 to Rs. 301-14 and New Greats from Rs. 223-12 to Rs. 228-2. Hydro-electrics were weak in sympathy with gilt-edged. Tata Powers were down to as low as Rs. 1390, but closed a shade better at Rs. 1395. Andhra Valleys were quoted at Rs. 1660. Among Bank shares, Central Banks were done at Rs. 31-6, Reserve Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 127-4 and Imperial Bank fully paid were steady at Rs. 1532-8. In sympathy with the general tone of the market, Cement shares eased further. Bundis to Rs. 37-12; Indian Cements to Rs. 473-12 and Shababads to Rs. 469-6. In the miscellaneous section, Belapurs were down to Rs. 163-12; Bombay Burmas to Rs. 690 and Scindia Steams to Rs. 25-11.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONCERNS

Total Units Generated
Bombay, June 11.
Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electricity (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Shivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—
2nd Week (ended 10th June)—
1935 11,299,500
1936 10,535,500
1937 12,400,500
Total for 23 weeks (1st January to date)
1935 250,591,500
1936 251,339,500
1937 275,634,500

HYDERABAD OFFICER ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent) HYDERABAD, June 11.
The Special Branch of the Hyderabad Police filed 23 challans against Syed Abdus Salam, Superintendent, Irrigation Branch of the State Crown lands and Khawaja Farid for alleged misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 16,500 committed during a period of three years.

It may be recalled that both the accused were arrested by the Hyderabad police for an alleged misappropriation of Rs. 1,10,500.

The tenth international union against tuberculosis will take place in Lisbon, Portugal, from September 5 to 9. Those desirous of attending the conference should write for particulars to the organising secretary, the King George Thanksgiving (anti-tuberculosis) Fund, Simla.

RISE IN WHEAT PRICES

Improvement In Statistical Position

The rise in wheat prices during the current season adds interest to review of "Grain Crops", which the Imperial Economic Committee has just issued.

ANNUAL REVIEW

The review shows how three successive years of small crops in North America and the small 1935-36 crop in Argentina have facilitated the liquidation of stocks, which for years have continually overhung the wheat market. World stocks fell from 31 million tons in August, 1934 to 19 million tons at the same date last year. By August 1, this year, they are expected to total less than 14 million tons. The fall in stocks expected this season follows on the drought in North America last summer and the poor crop reaped in most countries of Western Europe, which have consequently been buying larger quantities from overseas. In the United States itself an important change has come about; normally an exporter of wheat, that country has been a net importer during the past two years.

In describing this improvement in the statistical position of the wheat trade, which must be witnessed with gratification by all overseas producers, the review draws attention to several factors which may adversely affect the position in the future. In the first place, the higher price has already encouraged growers in Europe and North America to devote a larger area to the cultivation of wheat and given normal weather conditions, larger crops may therefore be expected this season. And, secondly, European countries have as yet shown no inclination to make any permanent change in their policy of reducing their dependence on foreign sources of supply, a policy which has in recent years achieved a considerable degree of success. The six leading importing countries of the Continent reduced their net imports of wheat and flour between 1930 and 1936 by more than one-half. Unless the European countries are prepared permanently to reverse the restrictive policies towards imports which they adopted to stimulate and maintain their grain production, or unless the wheat acreage in the exporting countries is reduced, then it seems likely that a series of good harvests might soon create as difficult a situation as that prevailing a few years ago.

The Imperial Economic Committee's review, which covers the period 1929 to 1936, deals also with barley, oats, maize and rice. There are special sections relating to the net trade position of the Empire, the imports into the United Kingdom and the trend of prices since the beginning of 1929.—A.P.

RAW COTTON

SITUATION
Bombay, June 10.
Messrs. P. Chrysal and Co., have issued the following report:—

After having kept within a very small range of values for several weeks the American Cotton markets suddenly developed weakness on Monday of this week and since then there has been a sensational decline. The decline was started by the liquidation of tired bulls in July Futures. The sudden drop promptly exposed stop loss limits and with trade interests having shown little interest, the decline continued until late in yesterday's session when price fixing and short covering around and below the twelve cent level brought about a small upward reaction. Undoubtedly weather conditions in the Cotton Belt have been favourable for some weeks which is usual at this time of the year. The weather report published yesterday was somewhat better than expected. The American markets are now lower than they have been since last December. There should be considerable resistance to a further decline below the twelve cent level, for whilst it is admitted the New Crop is off to a good start, the plants still have to face the critical time for the crop between now and the end of August. Again whilst lately the trade has not been a keen buyer, consumption is likely to continue at a high rate, and the present more favourable parity of American cotton should encourage a greater use of this staple. So early in the season we should not care to "bear" the American markets below twelve cents per lb.

The Bombay market has naturally declined in sympathy with American advice, but the drop in prices here has not been anything like so severe. This is not surprising for the statistical position of Indian cotton is steadily gaining in strength. Port stocks are declining rapidly—Bombay and Karachi between them dropped about one lac of bales last week—and reserve supplies in the interior are now very small. Desirable qualities of most styles are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain, and there will be no fresh supplies before about the month of November. There is a possibility the Monsoon may be late this year and this would aggravate still further what promises to be a tight and season position. The lower level of price is likely to bring out fresh demand and this will be difficult to supply. So long as the good weather continues in the American cotton belt, the parity between Bombay and the American markets is likely to narrow further.



When trifles worry, you are run down and need NERVINUS

per Bot. for one month's use Musk Liniment for local weakness. Rs. 2/8 Both together Rs. 7/.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS.

SHREE GAURANGA BLDGS., BHAG ALPUR.
Bombay Agents—Messrs. Thomson & Taylor Ltd., & P. M. Zaveri & Co.

Pimples

invite Blood-Poisoning AND Ugly Skin Diseases

Cuticura
THE WONDER HEALER AND SOOTHING ANTISEPTIC KILLS GERMS — DRAWS OUT POISONS — CLEARS THE SKIN.



Sold by all Chemists & Basars.
CUTICURA TALCUM specially medicated with balsamic essential oils. Absorbs perspiration, soothes and cools hot inflamed skin, relieves prickly heat.



STAYING POWER

By giving your child Virol now, you are not only ensuring a healthy, happy childhood but also building a constitution that will last for life.

Virol gives an all-round increase in fitness and power to resist infection because it contains all the elements that are required for healthy growth and development.



GIVE YOUR CHILD A
VIROL
CONSTITUTION

Closing Quotations		Bombay, June 11.
Wheat	September	5 7
Wheat	January	5 11
Wheat	May	5 8
Lined	September	8 2
Lined	May	8 1

The tone was steady.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937
Bombay, June 11.

	Rs	a.
Rates at 11 a.m.	8	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8	3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8	2

Karachi, June 11
To-day's closing quotations:—
Sind Cotton July 23/14, Jan. 21/7
Panjab July 20/15/6, Jan. 19/1, Do
American July 25/13/3, Jan. 24/1
quiet steady, Wheat July 23/10/6, Se
30/1/6 steady, Gram July 22/10/9, Se
23/2, Toria July 42/15, Sept. 43/6/6
Cottonseed July 17/2, Sept. 17/8, Se
17/8/4.

ter the Congress but they have come with all their past with them. This spirit cannot help the development of Congress worse and I have not the least doubt that if they are not checked they would disrupt the Congress committees even as they have disrupted

I am convinced that no positive work is possible in an atmosphere of faction, fighting the indications of which the Communists have clearly given at the election. I have therefore withdrawn from the Committee and sent in my resignation.

EXPORIS.

Bombay, June 11.
S S Rawalpindi for London: 50 bales
hemp raw D Anandji; 42 bds cassia
sticta A Virji; 30 bgs leeds chutney F
Nowroji.
S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe: 302
bales raw cotton Japan Cotton.
S S Temple Lane for Hamburg: 56
Shirley ane pairs; 252 cases steel
500 bds S S shute.
From Suaz: 1208 dms asphalt.
From Aden: 41 bales skins.
S S Balaklava Agents Burmah
Oil storage and Distributing from
date: 10510 tons liquid fuel furnace
S S Queda Agents M Mackenzie
Mombasa: 28516 bales cotton; 187
cowries.

hell
Ab-
oil
from
bags

Active Liverpool And Buying In N. Y. Cotton Complaints Of Too Much Rain.

TECHNICAL POSITION FIRM

The cheerfulness of the New York cotton market was largely due to active Liverpool and Bombay straddle buying on Thursday. There were complaints of too much rain in portions of the belt but the general outlook was regarded as favourable while, though the technical position is considered firm, shorts were not disturbed.

The market opened steady and advanced on higher Liverpool cables. A fair trade price fixing. Prices later reacted partially when foreign markets were closed on moderate long liquidation and New Orleans selling, but thereafter became steady on trade buying and covering.

At the opening October was quoted 3 points up at 12.07, and soon advanced to 12.18 which was the highest level for the day. Later on prices declined to 12.06 which was the lowest level reached on increased selling but again advanced and the market closed at a net rise of 10 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 12.59.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET
The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 10 points at 12.70, per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET
The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with die buying and scattered covering which met hedging and long liquidation. Later on prices advanced on short covering and trade calling which absorbed hedging. There was a straddle selling and the market closed at a net decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined one point at 7.06, per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels closed at a decline of 3 points. Uppers futures were 5 points up to 9 points down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET
The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet. Sakels futures closed 15 to 4 points down and Ashmouni futures were 9 points down to 3 points up.

BULL POINT
"Further uncertainty over the gold situation, weakness in security markets, and favourable crop news attracted renewed liquidation in the latter half of last week, and prices declined below the recent low levels. Purchases on straddle selling and Bombay and New York provided some support, but the volume of liquidation easily filled these. The future price of gold continues to provide uncertainty, and even official circles are doubtful as to what course should be followed."

REJECTION OF REFORMS
News from Washington that the judiciary committee of the Senate had rejected the President's plan for the reform of the United States Supreme Court attracted renewed speculative buying, and prices have recovered some 15 points from the lowest, and at the time of writing show little change on the week.

The principal bull point for the market is now the seasonal scarcity of contracts, pending the movement of the crop. Despite this I think sales on all good markets should prove profitable during the next few weeks.

HEAVY LIQUIDATION
Heavy liquidation in Giza found limited takers but some improvement has since been shown on the better tone in American and firmer advices from Alexandria, leaving prices 25/15 points down on the week. Uppers have provided little in the way of fresh features, and have mixed in line with American.

PRIVATE CABLES
New York October highest 12.18+16 (10-27 a.m.)
New York October lowest 12.06+04 (12-36 p.m.)
Liverpool October highest 6.83
Liverpool October lowest 6.75-08
Messrs. Chumilal Menta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, June 10
Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent 271
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 276 1/2
cent 1931 or later 290 1/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 290 1/2
cent 1935/55 291 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 274 7/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 2101
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90 2109 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 2108 5/8
Chartered Bank of India and China 215 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg 2120 1/2
National Bank of India 242 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation 210 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, June 10
Bank bills 3 months market rate 3/4 per cent to 3/4 per cent
Bank bills 6 months market rate 1/16 per cent to 1/16 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 5/8 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, June 10
T T London on—
New York 4,93.57
Paris 110.30
Berlin 12.32
Madrid 87.00
Amsterdam 2,96 3/16
Brussels 29.14 1/2
Milan 86.15
Borne 21.58 1/4
Prague 141.75

LONDON SEEDS
London, June 10
Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. 213-13
June sellers 213-13
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. 214-5-0
June July paid 214-5-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. 214-5-0
June July sellers 214-5-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. 214-12-6
June July sellers 214-12-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. 213-17-6
June July sellers 213-17-6

LONDON PRODUCE
London, June 10
Wheat Rosario Santa Fe unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo 43/8
May June sellers 43/8
Wheat South Australian June sellers 44

LINSEED OIL
London, June 10
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 29/5
June sellers 29/5
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Sept Dec sellers 29/3

LONDON RUBBER
London, June 10
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb 9 1/4
Sellers 9 1/4

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, June 10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9 1/4

Alexandria Cotton
Alexandria, June 10
SAKELS—
July 17.98-13
November 18.37-29
ASHMOUNI—
July 17.98-01
August 17.98-01
September 17.98-01
October 17.98-01
November 17.98-01
GIZA—
July 17.39+04
November 16.70-04

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES
F.P. Sales 1936-37 1935-36
Receipts to date 672,000 697,000
Receipts Yesterday 3,000 3,000
Exports to date 545,000 598,000
Stock at Ports 134,000 100,000
Stock at Interior 102,000 155,000
Stock at Liverpool 91,700 71,000
Visible Supply 364,700 425,000
Quantity in sight 1,289,000 1,202,000
Quantity out of sight 2,101,000 1,677,000

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept. to 3rd June.
In full-pressed Bales. Yesterday This year.
Europe 4,822 421,219
Japan 4,437 680,123
Coast Ports 100 23,328
Up-country by Rail 219,419
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan 35,354
Total 5,642 1,907,550

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed Bales. 2 days This year.
Khandesh 235,534
Central India 758 330,130
Bansi and Nagar 148 172,342
Hyderabad-Garani 6 100,062
Berar 4,987 580,350
Central Provinces 113,485
Total Omras 5,821 1,822,123
Dhokra 4,285 138,302
N.W. Provinces 9,596
Rajputana 783 80,837
Sind-Punjab 624 330,309
Broach 392 337,694
Coimpta and Dharwar 813 58,641
Western-Northern 204 26,780
Coconada 6 157
Tinnevely and Cambodia 14,211
Persia 14
American 12,447
Egyptian 2 56,018
Comilla Burma and other sorts 22
Total 12,850 2,872,744

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Total 12,850 2,872,744

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 11
Following a small improvement of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 233 for Broach J/A delivery and ruled steady with scattered buying and prices were quoted at Rs. 233/8. In view of favourable weather in America, local operators are hesitating to buy and think it advisable to await further developments.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but it opened 2 points up and Broach A/M delivery advanced to Rs. 233/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	232 8 0
Broach A/M	232 12 0
Omra J/A	227 0 0
Omra D/J	215 12 0
Surat	195 0 0
Bengal D/J	181 8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 11.
Extra Spr-Fine Sup Fine FG Good

M. G.	203	200	197	194
Bengal U. P.	233	230	227	224
Omra No. 3	235	232	229	226
C. P. No. 1	245	242	239	236
C. P. No. 2	238	235	232	229
Punjab No. 2	238	235	232	229
Punjab-Ame.	250	248	245	242
Surat	238	235	232	229
Rajpala	233	230	227	224
Narsari	308	305	302	299

READY COTTON SALES.

300 Narsi Naghi Manavadar 8 st	204/205
250 Toyomankwak Dhuri 201	223/224
200 Langli and Co. Wun 228	223/224
100 Morari Gokuldas Mill Morvi	223/224
Bhavbhav.	223/224
100 Tata Mill Bhilwara 203	223/224
120 A Poddar Bhilwara 198	223/224
124 Japan Cotton Cambay 220	223/224
35 Japan Cotton Petad 219	223/224
152 Kotak an. Co. Jadar 218/4	223/224
137 Kotak Amarsi off	223/224
73 Kotak and Co. Malkapur 212/6	223/224
79 Digvijai Mill Ujjain 228 1/4	223/224
78 K Devchand Neemuch 202/4	223/224

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 11.	
Bengal Superfine	204/205
Bengal Fine	203/202
C. P. 1	233/232
C. P. 2	228/227
Ellichpur	223/222
Berar	223/222
Khamgaon	223/222
Mulkapur	223/222
Khandesh	223/222
Jalme/Sailu	219/218
Surwar/Sanavard	223/222
Mathia	193/92
Broach Fine	233/232
Punjab/American	223/222
Punjab 285F.	303/02
Jagadia-Ankleswar	274/77
Surat	281/85
Neversari	307/09
Kampala	424/25

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 11.
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Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales. 2 days This year.
Khandesh 235,534
Central India 758 330,130
Bansi and Nagar 148 172,342
Hyderabad-Garani 6 100,062
Berar 4,987 580,350
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Dhokra 4,285 138,302
N.W. Provinces 9,596
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Gandhiji May Fast Unto Death Again!

PATTABHI ON HIS "DREADFUL" STATEMENT

Mahatma Dilutes His Demand To Test Govt.'s Sincerity

MASULIPATAM, (By Mail). Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, former member of the Congress Working Committee and President of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference, interviewed by the "United Press" on Mr. Gandhi's latest statement said:

I do not think that the so-called watering down portion of Mr. Gandhi's interview to the "Times of India" is really the important part of it. Mahatma has struck a tragic note in the last paragraph of the interview which ought to raise an alarm in the country. It does not seem to have arrested attention. People seem more anxious to discuss the bearings of the interview on the question of acceptance of office.

It is feared that Mahatma is watering down the Congress conditions. That is in the nature of Mahatma. It is not a new feature of his character. His objective is not the value of the gift or the measure but the spirit in which it is offered. Instead of speaking about gifts we may speak of bargains or settlements. The question always is not what the Congress gets but what Government offer and in what spirit they offer. As Mahatma himself puts it, the object of the Congress demand is to test the sincerity of Government.

"Do they want the Congress in office or not?" that is the test and for this purpose, Mahatma is going down and down. Is watering and diluting the demand. First

all special powers were to go, then all the discretionary special powers, assurances being asked for, then a gentleman's agreement was asked for, then dismissal not resignation, now a demand for compulsory resignation; but the last point is reached.

"DREADFUL STATEMENT" Envisaging the consequences of the deadlock, he says that it will end in suspension of the Constitution. He is prepared for this and for the consequences but this is the last thing he desires.

"It would increase," says he, "the existing bitterness and hatred between Britain and India." Then comes the dreadful part of his statement.

He himself would die in the effort to prevent the tragedy. But there must come a time when his effort would be fruitless.

If Government are unbending, that point of time when his effort will have been fruitless is not remote. The effort having proved fruitless, the tragedy will set in. To prevent the tragedy, Mr. Gandhi will die. How? It must be by a fast unto death.

Nobody noticed Gandhi's words when he declared at the Second Round Table Conference that he would resist the special electorates and confirmed the same by his famous speech on the Azad Maidan at Bombay on his return from England. Nobody seems to notice this declaration now in Gandhi's interview. — United Press.



Sir James Grigg.

"PLAYING GAME TO PREVENT LEAKAGE"

Sensational Revelations in Budget Leakage Case

NEW DELHI, June 10. Gulabchand, the principal accused in what is known as the "Budget Leakage Case," denied in the course of his statement allegation, made against him that he attempted to bribe a Government official to obtain confidential information relating to this year's Budget, stating that he had no money to do so, but was playing a "game" to prevent a budget leakage in the future.

The accused deposed that at a private party he met Mr. K. C. Seth, the Finance Member's Personal Assistant, and from his conversation with him he gathered that Mr. Seth was willing to sell advance information about the budget.

The accused thought it was a good opportunity to get to know something from Mr. Seth with a view to exposing him to his officers.

On the morning of February 23 Badrinath (co-accused) told the accused that Mr. Seth had called them both to his office at 1-30 p.m. As the accused was busy with his personal affairs he could not go to Mr. Seth's office whereupon Mr. Seth, accompanied by Badrinath, came to the accused's place at 7 p.m. and asked him to accompany him (Seth) to the hotel at which Mr. Bird, Private Secretary to the Finance Member, was staying.

Visit To Private Secretary

The accused accordingly went to see Mr. Bird, who demanded Rs. 10,000 from him in order to furnish advance information regarding the budget proposals.

As the accused had no money to offer, nor had he any desire to secure the said information, he told Mr. Bird that he could not give him the required sum. The matter ended there and the accused gave up the "game."

The next evening Mr. Seth again came to the accused and pressed him to go to Mr. Bird's place and give him the cheque. Then it occurred to the accused to give a useless cheque to Mr. Bird, and the latter could give him some information relating to the budget in writing, to take the same to the Finance Member. The accused therefore secured the cheque book of Hans D. Roy (co-accused) and went to see Mr. Bird at his hotel on February 24.

Mr. Bird on seeing the accused, immediately demanded money. The accused first offered a cheque of Rs. 5,000, but on Mr. Bird's insistence, increased the amount to Rs. 10,000.

He intentionally post-dated the cheque so that it could not be cashed.

Mr. Bird took the cheque and passed to the accused a piece of paper with some scribbling on it. Before the accused could take the paper he was taken into custody.

Plan To Prevent Leakage

Gulabchand added, "I myself neither made any offer nor any promise to pay any gratification to Mr. Bird, and had no idea of reaping any benefit. My object was to prevent the budget leakage which had been taking place in the past, and bring the offenders to book. This unhappy incident could not have come about if Mr. Seth and Mr. Bird themselves had not been accessories

TAGORE WRITING SCIENCE PRIMER

ALMORA, June 9.

Poet Rabindranath Tagore, who came here towards the end of April last for rest and change, has benefited considerably by the quiet life of this hill station.

It may surprise people to know that the poet has been utilising his time here in an intensive study of books on science, which is his latest hobby.

As a matter of fact, the "United Press" has it on the authority of the Poet's Secretary that Dr. Tagore is just now deeply engrossed in writing a Science Primer in Bengali.—United Press.



Dr. Ashraf, Officer-in-Charge of the Economic Department of the A. I. C. C. making a speech at the Amritsar Socialist Conference.

WAY OUT OF FRONTIER WAR

Plea For Capitalised Expenditure To Win Over Tribesmen

ABBOTTABAD, June 10.

Whether the capitalized value of the expenditure on the Waziristan operations at the lowest estimate for six months' duration should not suffice to do some permanent boon to the tribesmen is the question asked by Sardar Aurangzeb Khan, a member of the Frontier Legislative Assembly, in the course of a press statement on Frontier policy.

He says that presumably something like 35,000 troops are operating in the small area of Waziristan at a daily cost running into several lakhs for rations, ammunition, transport and allowances, not to speak of ordinary pay.

THE WAY OUT.

Sardar Aurangzeb entirely agrees with those who maintain that the time has arrived when the Frontier problem must be solved once for all, and adds: "I, however, do not mind which way it is solved, though I think that some more generous policy may suit the exigencies of time and, as such, must be persistently and consistently pursued. In this connection the question to be considered is whether the tribesmen must first be subdued—I will not call it civilized—and given in due course some sort of complete self-government as the rest of India, or whether their present state of independence be maintained and some measures adopted to prevent them, meanwhile, worrying their neighbours. This, I think, can be arranged by spending the capitalised value of their present allowances for some ten years or so on some substantial permanent works of developing local resources to enable them to earn an honest living.—A. P.

HAVOC OF CHOLERA IN NASIK

NASIK, June 11.

The cholera epidemic which was gradually subsiding re-appeared in a virulent form taking 15 human lives within one week, the latest victim being Kalam Temple Pujari, Sakharam Anant, who organised a strong opposition during Harijans Kalam Temple Entry Satyagraha, himself resorting to Satyagraha when Harijan Satyagrahis rendered the bathing of sacred deity, Ramkund impossible. The deceased successfully kept the vow not to shave till the deity was ceremoniously bathed. The Pujari, it is understood, contracted infection whilst bathing and offering oblation to the sacred Ramkund yesterday afternoon.

Frantic attempts were made by the municipal authorities to alleviate the critical situation caused by the scarcity of water supply as a result of which numerous people resorted to a contaminated river.—A. P.

thereto, by inducing me to play the role of seducer."

The Court scrutinised the list of defence witnesses and after hearing objections ordered that all witnesses be summoned excepting one.

Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member, who is at present on leave, and who is one of the witnesses, will be examined when he returns to India in October.—A. P.

DIRECT PROTECTION FOR INDIAN INSURANCE

Merchants' Chamber's Demand

MEMORANDUM SAYS, PRESENT BILL DOES NOT COME UP TO THEIR EXPECTATIONS

While recognising that the present Bill (to consolidate and amend the law relating to the business of Insurance), is an improvement on the existing position, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in a memorandum to the Government of India, point out that it does not at the same time come to the just expectations of the Indian commercial community and the requirements of the case.

They would, therefore, urge that Government should incorporate in the Bill provisions designed to give direct protection to the business of Insurance on the lines indicated in their memorandum and if that it is not feasible, the Government should introduce at an early date fresh legislation to secure that object.

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber states:

"The main considerations, which had weighed with my Committee and the Indian commercial community in pressing for an amendment of the law relating to insurance were:

(1) protection of the interests of the policyholders and share holders, and

(2) protection of Indian insurance business from the competition from non-Indian insurance companies.

PLEA FOR DIRECT PROTECTION

"So far as the present Bill goes, only the first object is sought to be secured. Sufficient attention has not been paid to the second consideration. My Committee recognise that the Bill provides for increased supervision and control of all concerned including foreign companies transacting business of insurance in India, but they would have

liked some specific provisions designed to be of direct assistance and protection to the Indian concerns as against non-Indian concerns incorporated in the Bill. The State has accepted the principle and policy of protection for Indian industries, and no valid reasons can be advanced against extending the same principle to the business of insurance. Several suggestions designed to secure such direct assistance to Indian companies were placed before Government in the preliminary stages of the investigations in connection with the amendment of this law. For reasons best known to themselves, Government have not chosen to embody these suggestions in the present Bill.

HELP GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

"My Committee believe that as regards Indian General Insurance Companies, tangible assistance should be given to them. The conditions in India are entirely different from those in other parts of the world. Effective protection should, therefore, be given to Indian general companies. This can take many forms and they suggest the following:

(i) All insurance controlled by the Government should be placed with Indian insurance companies.

(ii) The Government should require all Municipalities, Local Boards, Port Trusts, Improvement Trusts and other quasi-Government bodies and institutions receiving Government aid to insure all their properties with Indian insurance companies.

(iii) All industries which have received protection from Government in the shape of direct bounty or by Tariff should be required to place their insurance business with Indian insurance companies. This suggestion is in harmony with the following view expressed by the Tariff Board in their report in 1932: 'Unless the policy of protection results in the development not merely of the industries to which protection is granted, but also of subsidiary industries, it will have failed to achieve its full purpose.'

(iv) All foreign insurance companies doing business in India should be asked to effect reinsurance with Indian insurance companies.

(v) An additional stamp duty on policies issued by non-Indian companies should be imposed.

"My Committee also suggest direct protection in the shape of

MAHATMA ON WAY TO WARDHA

Gaffar Khan Stays In Kandesh

JALGAON PETH, June 11.

Mahatma Gandhi passed through Jalgaon last night on his way to Wardha from Teethal. He was accompanied by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

On the station a large crowd had assembled to greet him. Mahatma Gandhi asked for subscriptions for the Harijan Sewak Fund which people willingly contributed.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is staying in Kandesh for a day or two.—A. P.

NAIB DEWAN OF BARODA DEAD

BARODA, June 11.

Rajratna Gopal Krishna Dandekar, Naib Dewan and Councilor of State suddenly expired last night at the age of 65 at his residence.

All offices and schools were closed to-day as a mark of respect.—A. P.

compulsory reinsurance with Indian companies of a certain percentage of all policies issued by non-Indian companies in India. Such a system of compulsory reinsurance is prevalent in some countries including the Irish Free State.

"INDIAN" & "NON-INDIAN" COMPANIES

"There are some provisions in the Bill applicable to external companies. But no clear-cut definition of such companies has been laid down. To defeat the object of the distinction between Indian companies and non-Indian companies, it may be possible for such external companies to form subsidiary companies in India conforming to the laws of British India and thereby securing to such subsidiary companies the legal status of Indian companies.

To prevent such circumvention, my Committee have suggested the need for defining distinctly in the Bill the terms 'Indian Company' and 'non-Indian Company'.

Referring to Clause 3(3) the Secretary says: "This sub-section empowers the Governor-General in Council to withhold registration in the case of any non-Indian insurer if in the country in which it has its principal place of office Indian companies are debarred from carrying on the business of insurance, etc. The words used are 'the Governor-General may' etc. thus the taking of action is left to the discretion of the Governor-General in Council. My Committee are of opinion that there should be no element of discretion in the matter and in cases where such restrictions are imposed on Indian Companies, the Governor-General in Council should automatically take action against companies of foreign countries concerned.

The Memorandum deals exhaustively with several issues such as the position of Managing Agents, the need for licensing Agents and the limiting scales of commission and prohibiting the payment of rebates to policyholders by insurers, insurance agents.

Foreign Competition Tells On Indian Small Industries

Business Community Expects Govt. To Grant Immediate & Adequate Protection

Businessmen running small industries have now an opportunity for presenting their case to the Government of India, for demanding adequate protection, in view of the excessive competition they have been meeting with in their trade, notably from Japan and to a lesser extent from other foreign countries.

It will be recalled that the Government of India have appointed Mr. R. K. Nehru Officiating Deputy Secretary, Commerce Department as a special officer to go into the whole question of the present position of the small industries in India, which "claim to be suffering from Japanese competition."

The Indian Industries Association, Bombay, is now busy with collecting information as to be able to help those running the small industries, when requested to do so. Shortly the Association itself will place a record of its comprehensive survey of the position of small industries in India, and the competition they are facing from Japan.

One regrettable feature of the entire procedure is that the communique mentions of Japanese competition only, instead of taking the opportunity of holding a comprehensive enquiry and ascertaining what other countries also are competing with the Indian small industries. Thereby the Government would be in a better position to take steps for the adequate protection of the small industries from competition, no matter wherefrom it emanates.

India annually imports about Rs. 2 crores worth of merchandise

from Japan of about one hundred varieties, classified under "minor industries." During recent years, imports under earthenware and porcelain have steadily increased, while imports of printing paper have increased about five times the imports for 1934. Cutlery, hosiery, artificial silk, are other items showing increases. Manufacturers of perfumes and toilet articles in India are facing keen competition from Japan, besides severe competition from other foreign perfumers. The indigenous fire-works trade has been virtually killed by foreign competition, and country wooden toys have been replaced in every Indian home by cheap Japanese or German toys. The Indian pencil industry has been in a miserable plight on account of competition from Japan and other foreign countries.

The Government of India in their communique, have invited the "small industrialists" to present their case to the Commerce Department. But further information on this matter has been lacking.

It is therefore considered advisable that the Government of India give specific instructions to the business community so that they would be in a position to prepare their case and forward it to the Commerce Department in reasonable time.

After about a week's unbearable heat, Delhi experienced a severe dust storm yesterday by a smart shower which has considerably lowered the temperature.